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THE UNLUCKIEST, AND THE MOST LUCKY, FLYING-MAN: M. LOUIS BLÉRIOT, THE FIRST MAN TO FLY ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

It has been said, with a good deal of truth, that M. Blériot is the most unlucky of flying-men, for he has had more accidents, minor and major, in his career as an aviator than all the other flying-men put together. Yet luck was certainly with him when he flew the Channel, although by this we would not for a moment suggest that luck was the predominant factor in the great flight. M. Blériot is thirty-seven. Flight has always had a fascination for him, and flight in his eyes has meant the monoplane. In 1901 he made his first flying-machine of this kind, but it was not until July of two years ago that he met with any success. A year after that he flew six miles in eight minutes twenty-four seconds. Since then his progress has been steady and sure.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ROL.

L. & N. W. Ry.

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10.45 a.m. Returning at 5.15 p.m. Single Ticket 11s. 6d., Day Return Ticket 12s. 6d.FREQUENT FAST TRAINS (1, 2, 3 Class), from Victoria, London Bridge and
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1, Tower Place, Leith; and Charles Merrydees, Manager, Aberdeen.

PARLIAMENT.

WHILE the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been resting from his labours on the Finance Bill, certain sections of the House of Commons, dubbed sentimentalists, have been nagging at the Government. A group of Radicals associated themselves with Labour representatives and Nationalists in protesting against the official recognition of the Tsar's visit, and although Sir Edward Grey, in his most impressive manner, warned them against interference with the internal affairs of other countries, seventy-nine members of various parties insisted on regarding the Russian Emperor as the "oppressor" of his people. A large majority, however, supported the Foreign Secretary in offering welcome to "the head of a great State with which we desire to be on friendly terms." There was a more serious outburst of Radical dissent on Monday, when the First Lord of the Admiralty announced the decision of the Government to take all the necessary steps to ensure that the four contingent large armoured ships (in addition to the present year's programme) should be completed by March 1912. While the Unionists complained of the delay and inadequacy of the provision to meet our rivals, and specially regretted that the keels of the new ships were not to be laid down during the present financial year, the Radical economists, headed by Mr. John Ellis and Mr. Murray Macdonald, and assisted by their Irish and Labour friends, remonstrated with the Government for this competition in armaments. They indulged in what Mr. Asquith described as an amiable sentiment. Against sentiment the Prime Minister set facts. These did not convince the extremists; but Mr. Balfour, resisting the temptation of a party victory, led his followers into the Government lobby, and thus the Radical amendment was defeated by a majority of 280 to 98. Other votes in Supply will be disposed of and the Irish Land Bill completed in Committee before the House tackles the Undeveloped Land Clause of the Finance Bill. It is expected to detain many members from the moors.

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LITERATURE.

"Straight Talks
to Stable-Lads."(See Illustration on "At the
Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

To those who are in the habit of looking down on stable-lads—there is a sweeping condemnation of the class in the familiar phrase, "He has the manners of a stable-boy"—there must be a delightfully stimulating, refreshing, and suggestive sensation in reading a volume of "Straight Talks to Stable-Lads," by the Rev. R. S. Swan Mason, just published by Messrs. J. Hall and Son. It consists of addresses delivered at Egerton House, Newmarket, the training-quarters of the King's horses, and contains a preface by Lord Marcus Beresford, who has charge of his Majesty's stud. It is appropriately dedicated to Mr. Richard Marsh, as well as to the lads "whose earnest faces formed an inspiration" for the sermons. Although couched in simple language, these are full of incident and illustration which must at once be a source of enjoyment to the audience to whom the addresses were delivered, apart altogether from the ennobling influence the lessons drawn from them must have produced. Lord Marcus refers, with justifiable enthusiasm, to the fact that in the chapel which Mr. Marsh has established and maintained at Egerton House he has seen "the whole of a most attentive congregation composed of people connected with racing, and the choir entirely composed of stable-lads and jockeys"—a picture vividly unlike what most members of the public have imagined of those members of the community.

"Dutch Bulbs and
Gardens."

The Dutch garden has a hold on England and is a part of her history. It is one of the formalisms of the eighteenth century which has survived all the fashions of a larger liberality. Nineteenth-century poets have declared for a wilder manner of garden. The order of "Landscape Gardeners" has been instituted—those gentlemen, as Lord Beaconsfield rather loftily said, who condescend to give us their opinions in return for a mammoth fee. The planned parterre of Pope and Mason has given place to the garden-wilderness of Shelley and Swinburne, where, as in the most beloved gardens of Italy, what was once sedulously cared for is now sedulously made to cultivate a spontaneous air of neglect, often almost of ruin. This is the book of the Bulb. The crocus, the hyacinth, and the iris have here a record of their beauty made by skilful hands ("Dutch Bulbs and Gardens," Painted by Mima Nixon. Described by Una Silberrad and Sophie Lyall. A. and C. Black), and their life-story told as perhaps only Miss Silberrad could tell it. She writes with an ease which has gone out of modern conversation. In print she talks to us so sympathetically that we are unaware that it is all a monologue. The delightful colour-drawings have been made in the gardens of Het Loo—a privilege for which an almost oppressive acknowledgment is made in the Preface. The Queen of the Netherlands is, one would say, much in the debt of Miss Nixon. A very practical chapter on "Hyacinth Culture at Haarlem" brings to a close the lighter chattiness of "Some Old Favourites and New," "The Aristocrat of the Bulb Gardens," and "Bulb Barns, Names, and Growers." The grower "is a man steeped in his work; he lives in the midst of it, he rises with it, and goes to bed with it. On his few holidays he goes to see the achievements of others in it—or, better still, the workings of Nature. He goes to see other things too, no doubt; he has other interests—he is no narrow, uncultivated man; but his work stands first—a long, long way first; he and it are curiously and indissolubly one." The inference is that you go to Holland not to make acquaintance with the bulb only, but also with the bulb-grower.

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

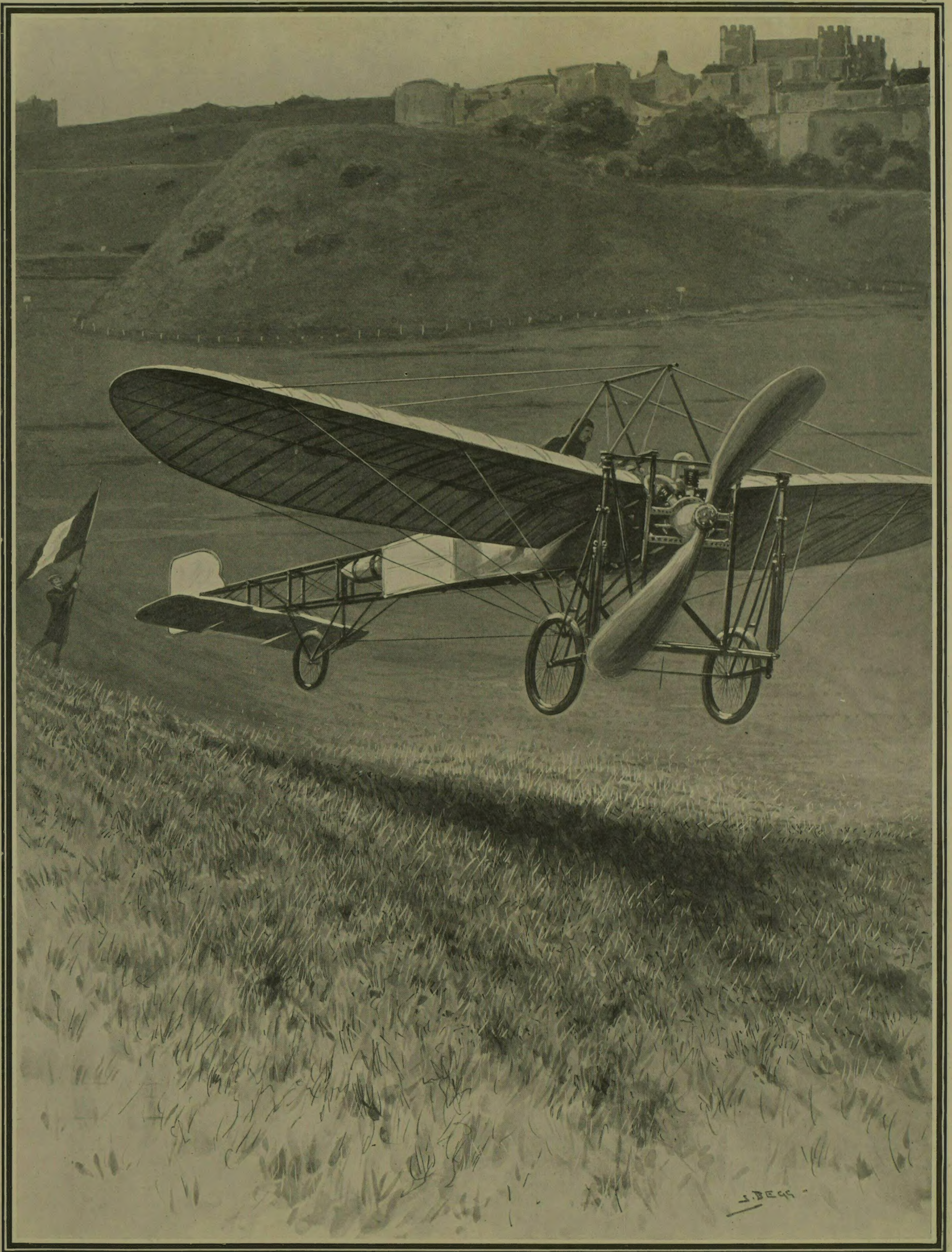
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AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

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AS M. FONTAINE SAW IT: M. BLÉRIOT'S LANDING AT DOVER.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG, FROM DETAILS SUPPLIED BY M. FONTAINE.



THE LANDING OF A CONQUEROR ON DOVER CLIFFS: M. BLÉRIOT ALIGHTING ON ENGLISH SOIL AFTER HIS CROSSING OF THE CHANNEL BY MONOPLANE.

M. Fontaine, who most courteously supplied our Artist with the details for this drawing, is the French journalist who chose the landing-place for M. Blériot and signalled its whereabouts to the daring aviator by waving a tricolour flag. As soon as he saw that M. Blériot had seen the flag he waved against the white face of the cliffs, M. Fontaine, still carrying the tricolour, ran as fast as he was able towards the meadow. M. Blériot passed him, and, after circling once or twice, landed some sixty or seventy yards from him.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WHY is it nowadays considered a horrible insult to accuse a philosopher of holding his own philosophy? The people who call themselves modern thinkers are an extraordinary race. A modern thinker not only will not state his own opinion in clear, straightforward English, but he is hideously affronted if you do it for him. It is, apparently, wrong to classify a man, even apart from whether you condemn him. Yet surely there is no evident disgrace in belonging to any class; the only disgrace (as the exquisite poetic insight of the populace declares) consists in being "no class." Thus people will say just now, "This coalheaver loved his mother; was he not more truly a gentleman than, etc." To which the obvious answer is, "No; he was something more important than a gentleman, any more than he was a Marquis or a Master of Arts or a member of the Privy Council. A gentleman is a particular kind of man, who does not always love his mother and who frequently detests his elder brother and his father." But this irrational mixture of meaning, which is irritating in the case of classes, becomes absolutely maddening in the matter of political or moral convictions. We are always hearing of Protectionists who are true Free Traders, of Monarchists who are true Republicans, of Little Englanders who are true Imperialists, of pessimists who are true optimists, of heathens who are true Christians. Suppose I commit myself to the statement that Oliver Cromwell, being an Independent, was not a Churchman, someone is sure to say, "Is the title of Churchman to be intolerantly denied to one of the wisest and bravest of men?" If I venture to observe that Herbert Spencer was very much opposed to Socialism, somebody will certainly cry out, "Has not a man who toiled for the triumph of knowledge as good a right to be called a Socialist as any, etc." Or if I say somewhere that modern Germany is not a republic, there will come a chorus of its admirers crying out, "And why is the word republic to the all-producing mother-root of the heroic Northern nations refused?" Or if I should innocently allude to the general impression that Switzerland is not an island, there will come a clamour of high-minded protests. "Not an island! The land of aspiration and liberty! The house and tomb of William Tell! Who is this insolent Fleet Street hack who denies the name of island to one of the most, etc." That is the kind of thing. I assure you it happens to me every day.

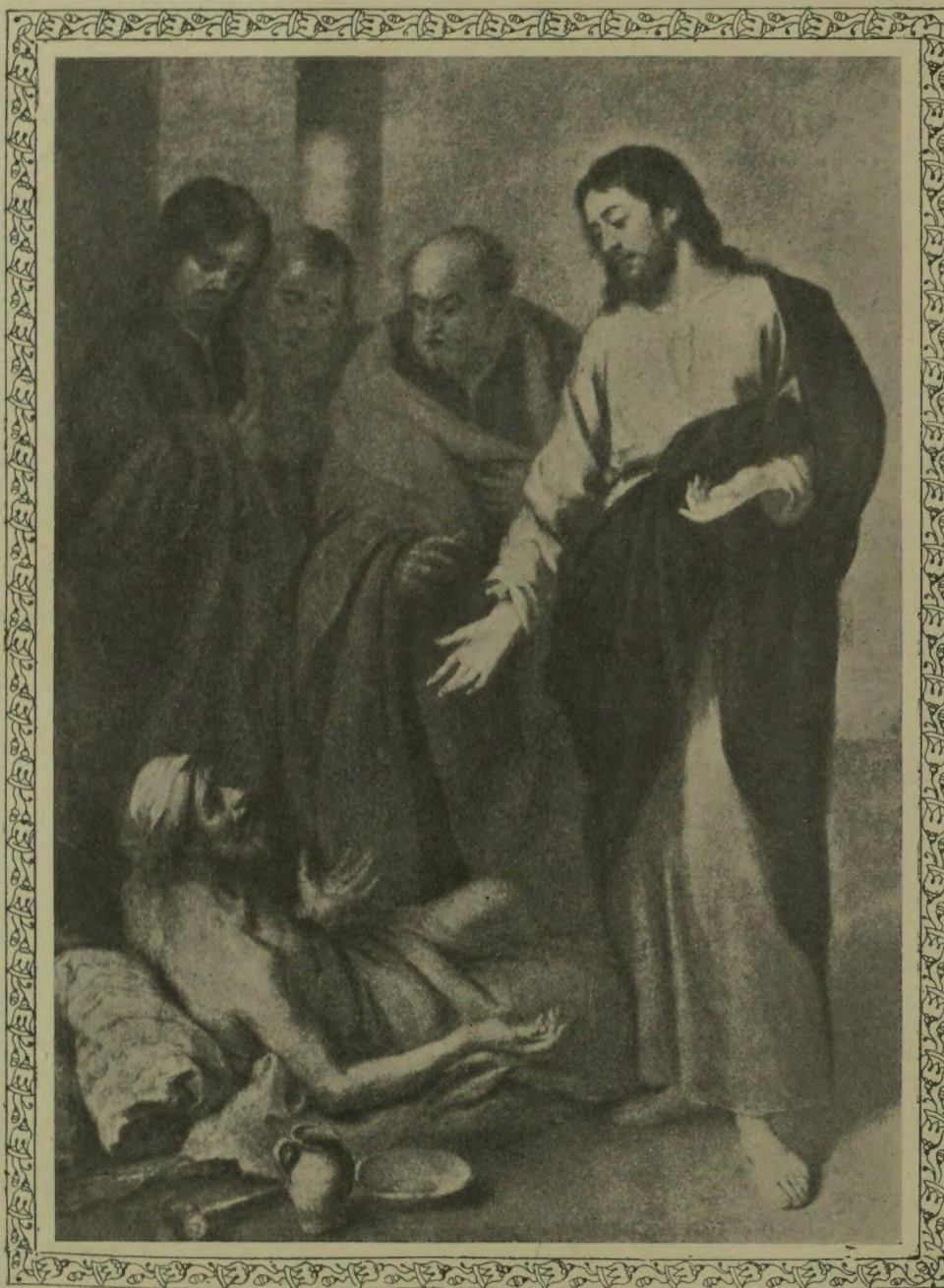
The other day I had cause to comment somewhere on an interesting utterance by Mrs. Besant, in which that able and earnest lady explained (not, I think, for the first time) her view that although a state of greater economic equality should be effected, it could not, or should not, be effected by the actual poor who suffer from our present one. The change, she suggested, should be made in the interests of the poor, but by the efforts of the comfortable; the latter, she explained, have better hearts and better brains, more leisure and more love. I simply noted down the manifest fact that this view of Mrs. Besant's (which is a perfectly rational one) is identical with the old argument against democracy, that the needy

or desperate tend to be morally inferior. To say this was, of course, almost to repeat Mrs. Besant's own words. Yet what a whirlwind of lamentation and protest did I discover that I had loosened! I was told with tearful indignation that Mrs. Besant was high-minded, spiritual, sympathetic, pure, wise, and loving, and therefore (apparently) could not possibly have meant what she certainly said. An anonymous person in Bath wrote long letters to the newspapers to explain what sublime things the distinguished Theosophist had written about self-sacrifice.

a bat; that a great many people are anti-democratic; probably most people, or else we should have a democracy? No; they were all off on the wild dance of words without meaning of which I spoke at the beginning of this article. Mrs. Besant not a democrat, when she is so eloquent and idealistic! Switzerland not an island when it is full of such splendid mountains!

As I say, these things are always coming my way.

I once wrote in an American paper, apropos of Christian Science, something to this effect—that I did not doubt the Science, but only the Christianity. I did not doubt that in practice mental cures were possible; but I could not see that in theory there was anything in common between Mrs. Eddy's philosophy and any of the Christian fundamentals. I thought this, and still think it, a reasonable and polite position. If a man brought me a cure which he called Jewish Science, and I found that it consisted entirely of pork and polytheism, I should, without throwing any doubts on the cure, express surprise that he had called it Jewish. If a thing called Moslem Science was based on denying the unity of God, or if a thing called Buddhist Science was based on the denial of Reincarnation, I should not denounce the medicines, but I should think they had very queer names. Now Christian Science is certainly based on the two ideas that there is no real flesh and no real pain. And Christianity is certainly based on the idea that the highest reality in the universe assumed flesh and endured pain. Such a distinction is surely not an impertinent one to offer. But when I offered it I received a flood of letters and newspaper cuttings from Christian Scientists, who seemed, in some unthinkable way, to think they were insulted. They seemed to suppose, because I had said that they were not Christians, that I thought they were burglars, perjurers, bigamists, blackmailers, assassins, cannibals, and fraudulent trustees. They sent me long lists of the cures that I had never disputed, and long refutations of the slanders that I had never heard of, far less endorsed. I had never denounced their practice; I had not even denounced their theory. I had stated their theory, almost exactly as they stated it themselves, and then pointed out that it was obviously inconsistent with another theory, which I happen to hold. So by this time I have begun to allow for the latitude and longitude of the sacred island of Switzerland and to get past that seagirt crag as quickly as possible. There is little good in wasting one's time in that world of mental carelessness and confusion; and yet I have wasted the last hour or so in writing about it in this place. Something—a war or a revolution, or (most probable of all) a religious persecution on a large scale—will force us all to take the trouble of knowing what we mean. We shall realise one fine morning that the words "democrat" or "Jew," or "gentleman" or "Christian" are words just like "hat" and "dog," and "post" and "pork." They describe certain separate objects; they are not words like "snark" or "boojum," to be used merely as vague Society compliments.

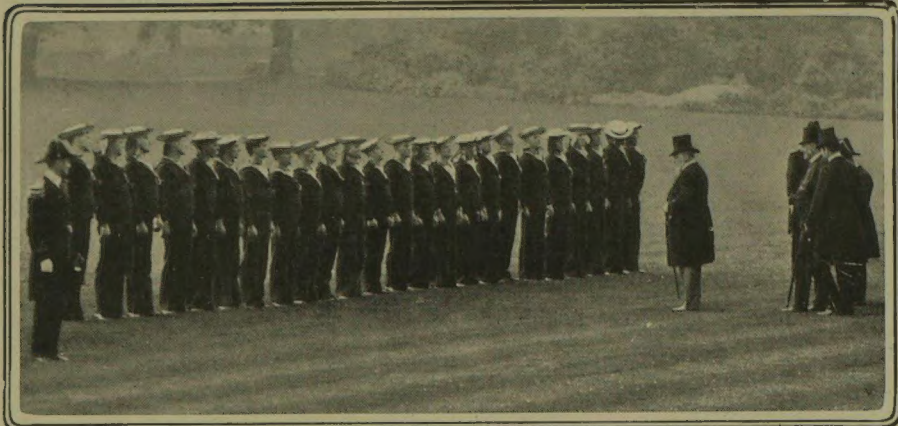


A MURILLO FOR ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL? "CHRIST HEALING HUMANITY."

A provisional committee has been formed for the purpose of acquiring, by subscription, the famous picture by Murillo, "Christ Healing Humanity," for presentation to St. Paul's Cathedral. Many appreciations have been written by artists and clergymen on the great picture, especially emphasising the extreme beauty of the face of our Lord. Sir Luke Fildes writes: "I am glad to know that the Murillo is likely to abide permanently in England, for it is a beautiful work of art." Archdeacon Sinclair says: "The figure of Christ is most touching and convincing, full of conscious dignity and power, and of the tenderest compassion and sympathy." The price asked for the picture is £3500.

Another gentleman (his name, I am gratified to say, was Boger) sent me a postcard protesting against my imputing unrighteousness to an honest woman. What on earth can one do with people like that? What was the use of saying again and again that I had only described the honest woman's opinion as being what it evidently was? How explain to the bewildered Boger that I never imputed unrighteousness to anybody, that I only imputed anti-democracy to an avowed anti-democrat? In what words could one point out that an anti-democrat is not a goblin—that to accuse a lady of being anti-democratic is not to accuse her of having horns or the wings of

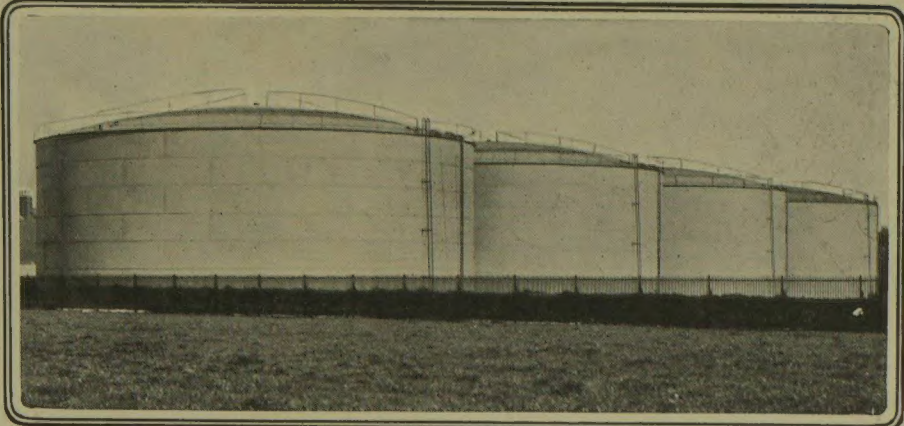
CONCERNING THE NAVY AND CURIOSITIES OF SHIPPING.



Photo, Half-tones.

THE NUCLEUS OF THE PROPOSED AUSTRALASIAN NAVAL FORCE: THE KING ADDRESSING COLONIAL SAILORS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

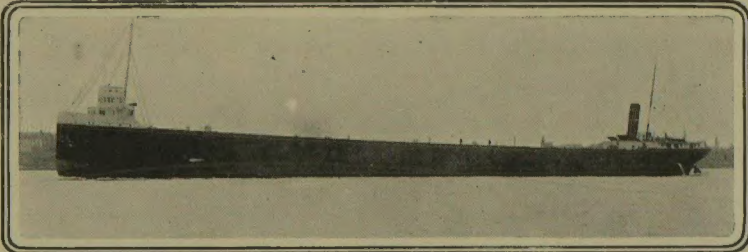
The three chief petty officers, the petty officer, and the twenty-eight men whose destiny it is to form the nucleus of the proposed force to be raised by Australasia as an addition to the naval defences of the Empire, who have been undergoing training in the naval depots of this country, were received at Buckingham Palace by the King on Monday last. They were under the command of Flag-Captain Hyde Parker, Lieutenant St. John, and Sub-Lieutenant Skynner. His Majesty addressed the men, and congratulated them on their appearance.



Photo, Silk.

FUEL-CONTAINERS FOR THE NAVY: THE FOUR GREAT TANKS OF OIL FUEL FOR OUR WAR-SHIPS, AT GOSPORT.

A good deal of oil fuel is already being used in the Navy, and there is very little doubt that, as time goes on, oil will replace more and more the coal upon which for many years our vessels have depended for the creation of power. The very latest British battle-ships carry both coal and oil fuel. Considerable interest attaches to these great tanks. A first glance would suggest that they are gasometers; in reality, they are containers for oil for British war-ships, and each of them holds some 6000 tons of the fuel.



A VESSEL THAT LOOKS LIKE A MOVING QUAY-SIDE: THE "HARVEY D. GOULDER" WHICH CARRIES 10,000 TONS OF ORE ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Photo, G. G. Bain.



Photo, G. G. Bain.

LIKE HALF-SUBMERGED "ZEPPELINS", A FLEET OF WHALE-BACKED STEAMERS AND BARGES ON THE GREAT LAKES.

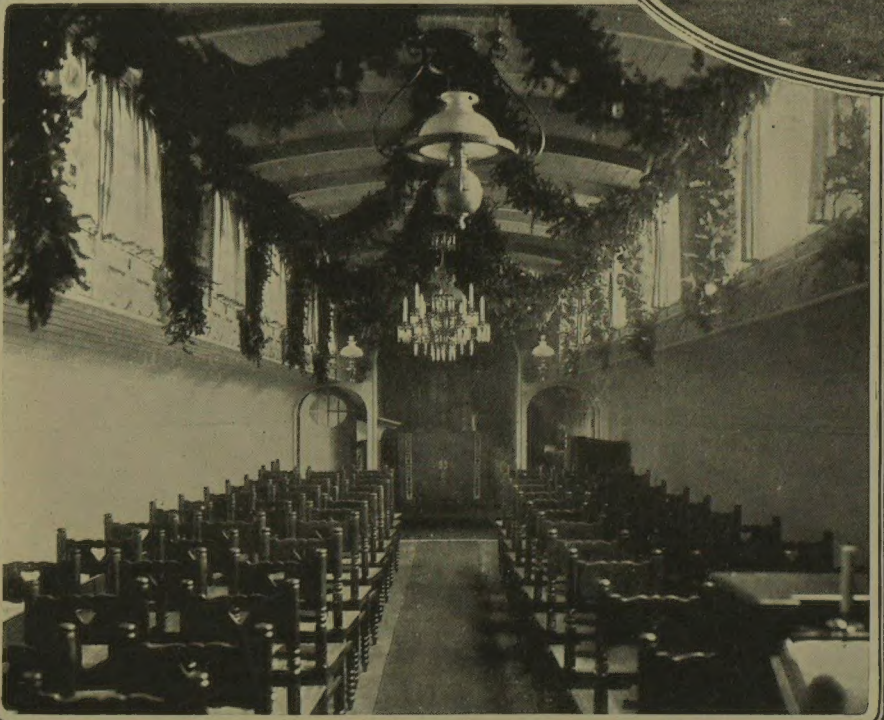
From time to time, we have had occasion to illustrate many curious vessels, but few so curious as those here shown. The craft in question ply on the Great Lakes, and they are a remarkable example of the truth of the old saying, "Necessity is the mother of invention." Surely nothing but necessity, in the shape of natural conditions and particular cargo, could have brought to mind such curious variants of the ordinary steamer and barge.



A LIFE-BOAT THAT LOOKS LIKE A SUBMARINE: A CRAFT THAT WILL CARRY TWENTY PEOPLE.

As a further addition to this page of the curiosities of modern shipping, we give this illustration of a novel form of life-boat recently invented and constructed, and now on the way from Canada to Paris. It is the invention of Mr. James Michael, of Manitoba. It will carry twenty people, and it can be navigated by means of oars, or a sail. It can be launched by the ship that carries it while the passengers are on board it. It is twenty-four feet long and six feet three inches broad.

Photo, Heurichen.



A RARE OCCURRENCE: A BRIDE AND BRIDE-GROOM AND THE WEDDING PARTY LEAVING THE FLOATING CHURCH, WHICH IS A FEATURE OF BERLIN LIFE.

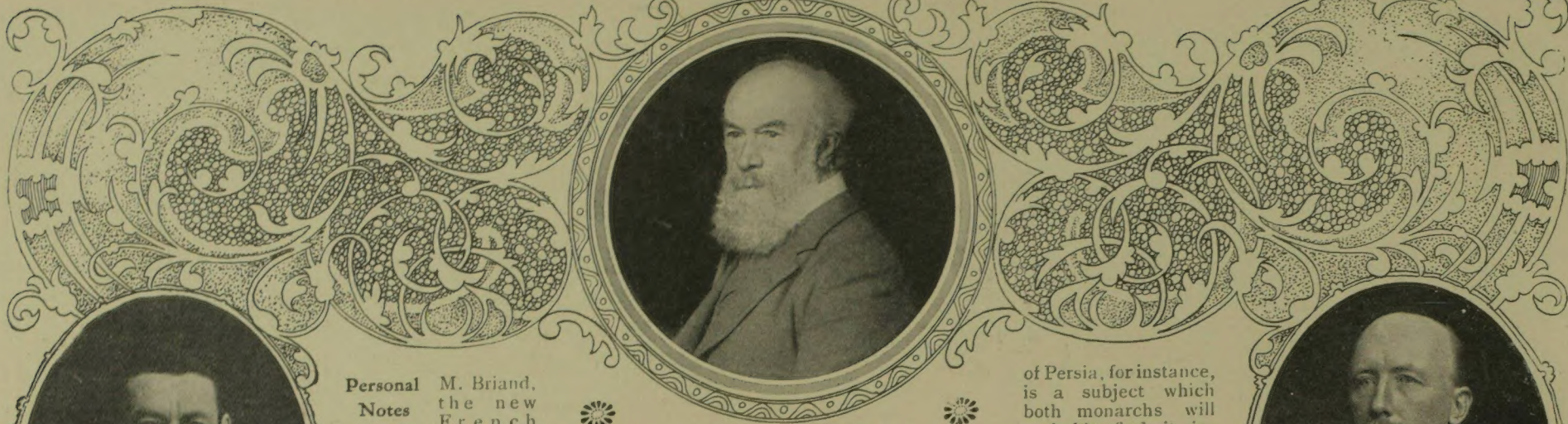


Photos, Topical.

INSIDE THE FLOATING CHURCH: A GENERAL VIEW, SHOWING THE ALTAR.

A FLOATING CHURCH WHICH ANCHORS IN BERLIN.

This floating church is to be seen in Berlin and its neighbourhood, and every Sunday worship takes place in it. It is intended, primarily, of course, for sailors and watermen. Its place of anchorage is changed each week. Very rarely a wedding takes place in it, and then it becomes of exceptional interest.



Photo, Gerschel.
M. ARISTIDE BRIAND,
The New French Premier.

Personal Notes M. Briand, the new French Premier, is one of the most able of the present generation of French politicians, and is noted for his eloquent oratory. For a Prime Minister he is remarkably young, being but forty-seven years of age. He was Minister of Justice in the Cabinet which has resigned. In his earlier days he was a red-hot Socialist, but he has since abandoned the Labour

Party, as it did not permit him sufficient freedom of action. He is somewhat cold and reserved in manner, and is unmarried. In his spare time he is an enthusiastic student of the drama, and never misses a "first night" of any importance.

The Duke of Connaught, who has resigned his appointment as Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean, has held the post for just under two years. His Royal Highness was very popular socially in Malta, but probably the new command was somewhat too slow professionally for so very keen a soldier. Unlike most royalties, he takes his soldiering very seriously, and is regarded as one of the finest administrators in the Army. He will doubtless receive in the near future a post where there is more scope for his energy and undoubted ability.

Lieutenant-General Sir Leslie Rundle, who succeeds the Duke of Connaught in the Malta Command, has seen active service in no fewer than nine campaigns, beginning with the Zulu War of 1879, and including the last South African War. Most of his fighting has been done, however, in the Soudan, where he earned the D.S.O., and he was at one time Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army. He has been Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery since 1907. His wife is also the daughter of a "Gunner" officer.

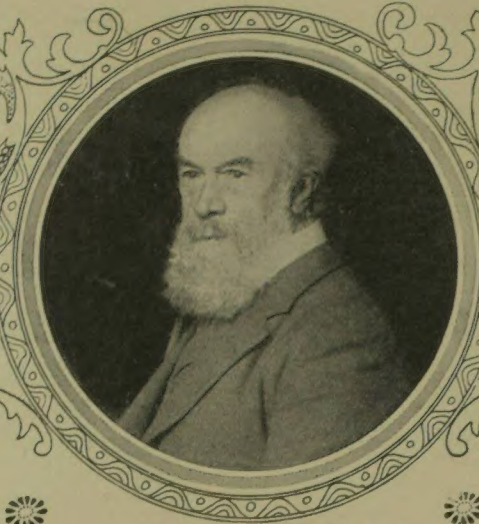


Photo, Lafayette.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR LESLIE RUNDLE,
Who Succeeds the Duke of Connaught
at Malta.

M. Blériot, the flying hero of the hour, has a charming wife, who accompanies him to the field of battle on every occasion on which he attempts the conquest of the air, and who has even dared the dangers of short trips in his aeroplane. They have four little children, who have an English governess, and are already learning English. Doubtless, later on, like their father and mother, they will learn to fly. Indeed, Mme. Blériot has already declared that she would not object to their doing so.

Sir George Martin, the distinguished organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, succeeds Sir Walter Parratt as President of the Royal College of Organists. Educated privately, his first public appointment as an organist was at Lambourn, from whence he went to Dalkeith, and then to St. Paul's Cathedral. He does not allow music to absorb the whole of his waking hours, but seeks relaxation in a variety of pastimes and hobbies, including shooting, cycling, photography, and golf.

Mr. F. G. Kenyon, the new Director of the British Museum, was formerly Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts in that institution, about which he has written many learned books. He was educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford, and is a Fellow of Magdalen. He has been an assistant in the British Museum since 1889. He is not, however, by any means a dry-dust professor, for he is an enthusiastic Territorial, holding a



Photo, Park.
SIR GEORGE MARTIN,
Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, who Succeeds Sir Walter
Parratt as President of the Royal College of Organists.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

Lieutenant's commission in the Inns of Court ("Devil's Own") Regiment, and his amusements embrace shooting, tennis, and cycling.

The Tsar at Cowes. The meeting between the King and the Tsar at Cowes on Monday adds yet another to those semi-formal little meetings between monarchs which were inaugurated by King Edward, and which have done much towards earning for him



Photo, Halfpines.
THE BABY PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS SALUTES
THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

The Prince's resemblance to Prince Edward of Wales at the same age will be noticed. His photograph is particularly interesting at the present time, owing to the fighting in Morocco, which has not only caused his father to postpone his holidays and abandon his visit to Cowes Regatta, but also threatens, somewhat unreasonably, to make him personally unpopular with his subjects.

the title of the finest diplomat in Europe. The visit is partly one of pleasure—a gathering of royal relations for the festivities of Cowes Regatta—but undoubtedly it will have its moments of business as well. The state

of Persia, for instance, is a subject which both monarchs will probably find it interesting to discuss. Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and M. Isvolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, will all be at Cowes during the Tsar's visit, in case their services are required; and there will be an official dinner on Monday night on the *Victoria and Albert*, when speeches will be delivered by both King Edward and the Tsar.

The New French Ministry.

The progress of the new French Ministry under M. Aristide Briand will be watched with great interest. In some respects his career is strikingly like that of one of our own Cabinet Ministers, Mr. John Burns, for in his early political life he, as a leader of the Labour movement, made fiery speeches in favour of strikes. Then he was the idol of the advanced Radicals; to-day they look upon him with suspicion and distrust. But more even-minded politicians regard him as one of the most brilliant men of the day. The speeches in which he excused violence on the part of strikers, if he did not openly advocate it, are frequently used against him at the present time by political opponents. Later, however, he found the narrow and somewhat selfish bonds of the Labour Party too irksome, and he threw them off in order to have more freedom of action. He really made his reputation by his masterly work in connection with the preparation of the law for the separation of Church and State. M. Briand is finding trouble from the very start with the Socialists, who brand him as a traitor to their cause. The new Ministry declares its intention to remain faithful to the Republican ideals of the majority in the Chamber and to further the social reforms which successive Cabinets have dang-



Photo, Russell.
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
Who has just resigned the post of Com-
mander-in-Chief and High Commissioner in
the Mediterranean.

led before the eyes of the electors. These include an old-age pension scheme and extensive modifications of the income-tax. It will be noted that in the new Ministry the Under-Secretaryship of Posts, formerly held by M. Simian, has been abolished.

Spain's Misfortunes. The poor young surely the most unlucky of mortals. Despite dangers and disasters on every side, he has gone his way steadily onward in his endeavours to ingratiate himself with the rank and file of his subjects. And now, when he stood out as one of the most picturesque royal figures in Europe, an unfortunate little war in Morocco brings him tumbling from his pedestal again. His people, who are bitterly opposed to the extensive campaign which General Marina considers necessary, are venting all their displeasure on the young King, as if he, and he alone, were responsible for the affair. Serious riots have taken place all over the country, and particularly in Madrid. The most grave part of the affair is the mutinous spirit shown by a number of the infantry regiments who were being sent out as reinforcements to the front. General Marina, in view of the losses which he has recently sustained, and owing to the extraordinary tactical cleverness which the Moorish tribesmen have displayed, demands 40,000 more men.

[Continued overleaf.]



Photo, World's Graphic Press.
THE FLYING-MAN AND HIS "CHICKS": M. BLÉRIOT, THE HERO OF THE HOUR,
WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

THE BOY WHO WEPT AT BECOMING "KING OF KINGS": THE CHILD SHAH.



THE ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOY WHO HAS SUCCEEDED HIS FATHER AS SHAH OF PERSIA: SULTAN AHMED MIRZA, SHÂHINSHÂH.

Mohammed Ali Mirza, Shah of Persia, who succeeded to the Peacock Throne on the death of his father, in January of 1907, formally abdicated—or perhaps one should say, was deposed—on the 17th of this month. He has been succeeded by Sultan Ahmed Mirza, who, although not the eldest son of the ex-Shah, was the Heir-Apparent, the mother of his elder brother not being a Kajar Princess. The new Shah, who was proclaimed under the title of Sultan Ahmed, with Azad-Ul-Mulk, head of the Kajar tribe, as Regent, is but eleven years old. He wept bitterly when the moment came for him to leave his predecessor on the throne and his morner, and, said "The Times," "it required a stern message to the effect that crying was not allowed in the Russian Legation before he dried his eyes. Then the little man came out bravely, entered a large carriage, and drove off alone. . . . At Sultanabad he was met by the Regent and the deputation, and ceremoniously notified of his high position and of the hope entertained by the nation that he would prove to be a good ruler. 'Inshallah, I will,' replied the lad."

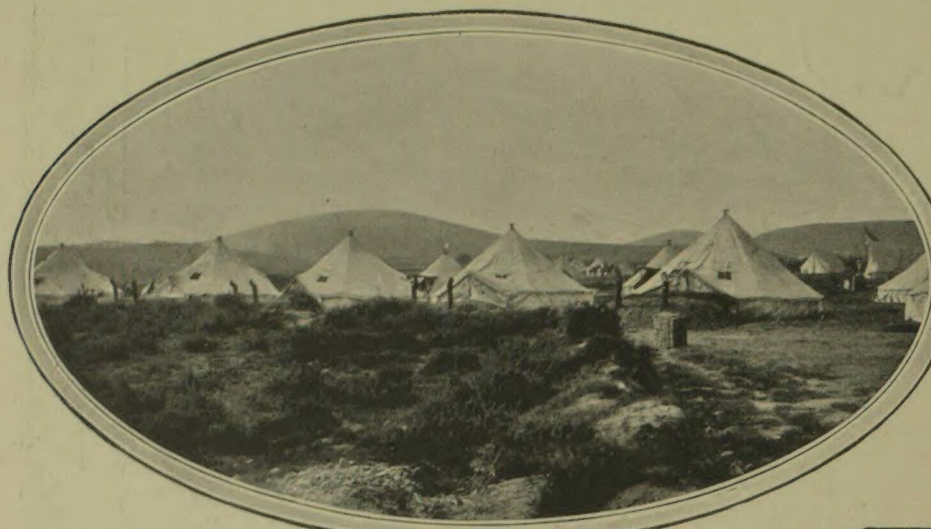
but the people of Spain are doing all they can to prevent the regiments from leaving. So serious is the situation that King Alfonso has had to cancel all his holidays, including his contemplated visit to Cowes for Regatta Week.

The Channel Invasion.

M. Blériot, the man with the happy combination of almost unequalled aerial experience and the genius to see and seize his opportunity when it came, has crossed

the mill in our own Navy first. But others in Australia are anxious for an absolutely independent local squadron. Again, in Canada opinion is strongly divided between the desire for a local Navy under local control and a larger money contribution to the Imperial Treasury. As for the South African States, they have made no public propositions so far. Doubtless some satisfactory scheme, which will appeal to all the Colonies alike, will be evolved during the deliberations of the Conference.

Review, being the ships of the First and Second Divisions of the Home Fleet, Atlantic Fleet, and the First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth Cruiser Squadrons. They will be spread out in six lines from East Cowes along the waters of the Solent to Stokes Bay. The Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*, with the Lords of the Admiralty on board, and the liner *Adriatic*, chartered by the Sea Lords for the use of Members of Parliament, will accompany the royal flotilla on its passage



THE SPANISH ENCAMPMENT AT MELILLA.



SPANISH ARTILLERY AT MELILLA.

the Channel in his little aeroplane. Before these lines are in print it may have been crossed again. Certainly it will be crossed half-a-dozen times or more before the end of the year. The thing becomes easier every time. The other aviators must have learned enough from the difficulties and the success of M. Blériot to render their own flight twice as simple as it would otherwise have been. Meanwhile, people are asking, where are our own flying-men? They are not so far away as many would have us believe. "Slow but sure" has ever been the British motto. We have no lack of rich men deeply interested in the new science. The rapid progress we have made in recent years with motor-car construction and the sport of ballooning indicates that we shall not be found wanting when the era of the aeroplane arrives.

Imperial Defence.

The Imperial Defence Conference commenced its deliberations this week, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Newfoundland, and New Zealand being represented by their respective Premiers, whilst various naval and military delegates attend on behalf of the Commonwealth and Canada. The powers of the delegates are, it would seem, purely deliberative. Australia is the only Colony which has so far put forward any practical scheme for contributing to the naval forces of Great Britain. Mr. Deakin wants to provide for the establishment of a local squadron which shall be the Australian section of the Royal Navy; and in order that the men and officers may be properly trained, he wants them to be put "through

Spain's "Little" War:

IN MELILLA, OUTSIDE WHICH THE GREAT ENGAGEMENT IN WHICH THERE WERE 300 CASUALTIES TO THE SPANISH FORCES TOOK PLACE.

Spain's "little" war in Morocco took a very serious turn when an engagement was fought outside Melilla, and the Spanish force suffered over 300 casualties, including nine Spanish officers killed and 12 wounded. It is said that the Moors lost 300 killed, and had about 1000 wounded.

through the lines, and many private yachts will follow in their wake.

Our Supplement. Society's craze for picturesque history continues unabated. Our Supplement this week shows the principal episodes and characters in the gorgeous pageants which have been enacted during the past week in the cities of York and Cardiff. The latter, it should be noted, is not a local pageant, but a national one, giving as it does the whole history of Wales from the times of Rhys, King of the Silures, down to those of Henry VIII. and the Act of

Union between England and Wales. The accuracy of its episodes has been ensured by the collaboration of Mr. E. P. Hawtrey and Captain Owen Vaughan—otherwise "Owen Rhoscomyl." Cardiff, with its ancient history and traditions, and with the picturesque Castle in its midst, is an admirable setting for this picturesque display. Even richer in historical "atmosphere" is the ancient city of York, where the revels have been most



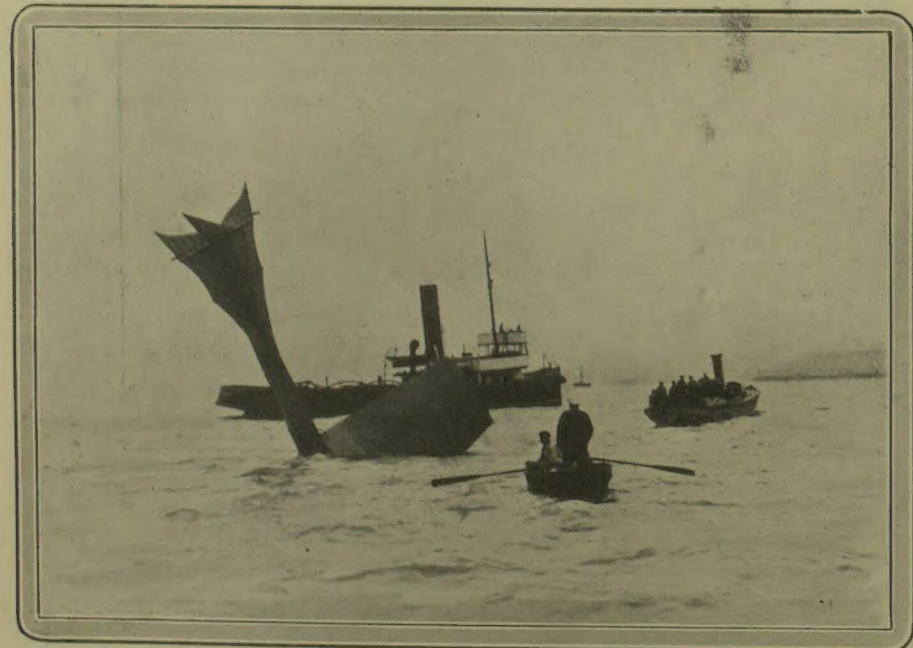
SPANISH CAVALRY AT MELILLA.

Photos. Halftones.

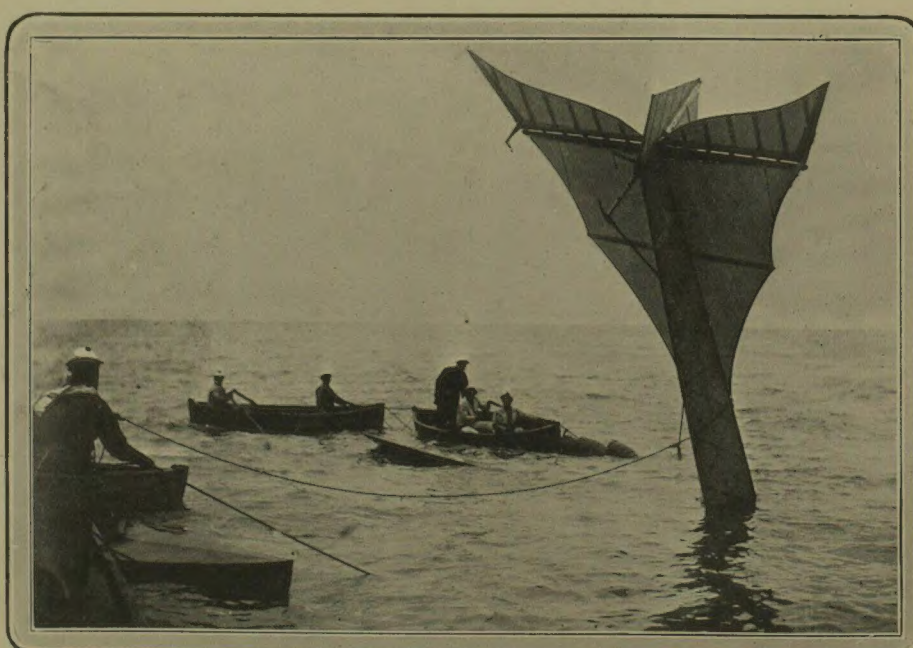
Another Naval Pageant.

Three great reviews of the Fleet within a couple of months must surely be a record of naval pageantry. After Portsmouth and the Press Conference, the Thames, and now the Solent and Cowes Regatta. Although the Tsar of Russia will not arrive in time to see the great display, before the King on Saturday, the war-ships will be kept in line until Monday, in order that he may see them. The fleet will consist of practically the same vessels as those which took part in the Press Conference

gorgeously complete under the able direction of Mr. Louis Parker. York, according to the traditional and legendary account of its origin, is contemporary with the "Holy City," Jerusalem, having priority over the "Eternal City," Rome, and being centuries old before London was dreamed of. But even if the legends and traditions are disregarded, York still possesses a history such as no other British city can boast. That the pageant-master has made good use of his material a glance at the pictures in our Supplement will show.



MR. LATHAM'S SECOND UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO FLY THE CHANNEL: THE AVIATOR'S MONOPLANE IN THE WATER WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE ADMIRALTY PIER AT DOVER.



THE END OF THE FLIGHT ACROSS CHANNEL AT SIXTY MILES AN HOUR: MR. HUBERT LATHAM'S MONOPLANE IN THE WATER AFTER THE AVIATOR'S SECOND SPLENDID FAILURE.

Photos. Illustrations Bureau.

Mr. Hubert Latham, the first man to attempt to cross the Channel on a monoplane, essayed the feat for the second time on Tuesday evening, and again fell into the sea. The flight, nevertheless, was remarkable. The aviator came to within two miles of the Admiralty Pier at Dover, and at a speed of sixty miles an hour, a pace that was half as great again as that of M. Blériot, when the latter made his successful flight last Sunday. Mr. Latham struck the sea with some force, and his face was rather badly cut by the glass from the "goggles" he was wearing, which were broken against the airship. He was picked up almost immediately.

GIVER OF CONSTITUTIONAL

GOVERNMENT TO RUSSIA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY

BOISSONNAIS AND EGGLER.

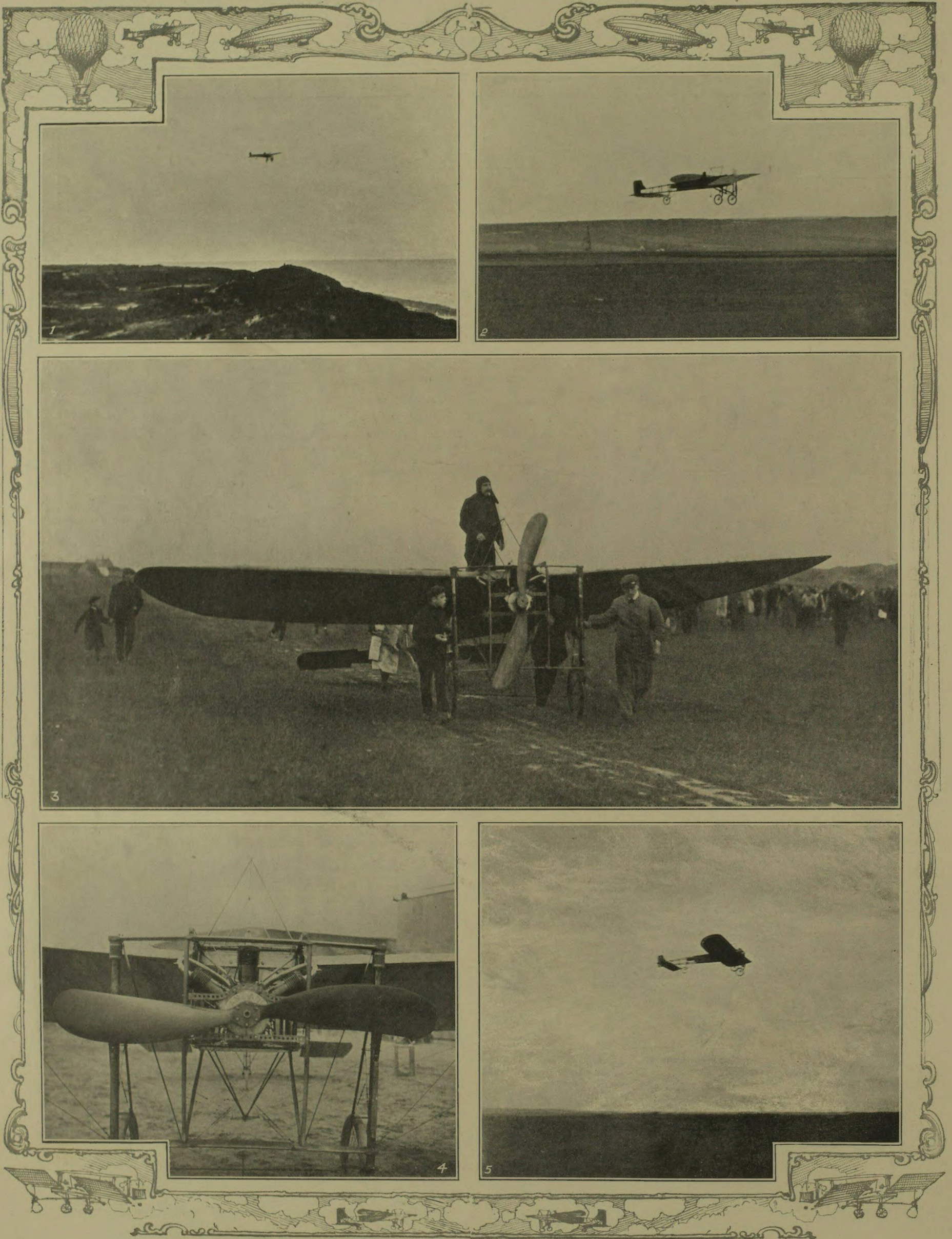


OUR IMPERIAL VISITOR: H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia are due to arrive at Spithead at noon on Monday next (the 2nd) in the "Standart," which will be accompanied by the imperial yacht "Polar Star," and escorted by the war-ships "Rurik" and "Admiral Makharoff" and a British squadron. The King and Queen, aboard the royal yacht, will meet the Emperor and Empress at Spithead, go aboard the "Standart" to welcome their guests, and take them back with them to the "Victoria and Albert." The Sovereigns and their Consorts will then go to Cowes on the British royal yacht. The imperial visit will last three days. In a most interesting article in the "Observer," M. Gluss, the Russian constitutionalist, points out that the Russians are an intensely monarchical people, and that, though they may attack the Tsar's Government, they do not care to see other nations interfere in their home affairs, and regard any slight to their ruler as a slight to themselves, for they are bound to the House of Romanoff by centuries of tradition.

MAN'S FIRST FLIGHT ACROSS THE CHANNEL ON AN AIR-SHIP.

M. LOUIS BLÉRIOT'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT: PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE FRENCH SIDE.



1. "I AM IN THE AIR, MY ENGINE MAKING 1200 REVOLUTIONS—ALMOST ITS HIGHEST SPEED": M. LOUIS BLÉRIOT LEAVING THE CLIFFS AT BARAQUES.
2. "I BEGIN MY FLIGHT, STEADY AND SURE, TOWARDS THE COAST OF ENGLAND": THE BEGINNING OF THE EPOCH-MAKING CALAIS TO DOVER FLIGHT.
3. "ALL WAS READY FOR THE START": M. BLÉRIOT STANDING IN THE MONOPLANE ON WHICH HE FLEW FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND IN 37 MINUTES.
4. THE MACHINERY THAT DROVE THE MONOPLANE ON ITS HISTORIC FLIGHT: THE ANZANI ENGINE AND THE PROPELLER.
5. "I MADE A TRIAL FLIGHT OF ONE QUARTER OF AN HOUR": M. BLÉRIOT TESTING HIS MONOPLANE BEFORE THE START.

It is the fortune of war that soldiers nearly always have to march to battle in the grey small hours of the morning, when, so doctors say, our vitality is at its lowest. Similar circumstances attend the conquerors of the air. M. Blériot stole a march on his rivals by beginning the final preparations for his epoch-making journey during a comparative calm at 3.30 a.m., when, having accompanied M. le Blanc in a motor-car to Baraques, he tested the engine of his aeroplane. At 4 o'clock he made a quarter of an hour's trial flight round Calais and its suburbs, covering about 9½ miles. Then came a nerve-trying wait for another quarter of an hour, in order that the actual flight should not take place before sunrise. M. Blériot had neither eaten nor drunk anything since he rose. At 4.35, with his engine making 1200 revolutions—almost its highest speed—he rose above the telegraph-wires along the edge of the cliff and soared out to sea. The French torpedo-boat, steaming at about 26 miles an hour, was soon lost to view. The aeroplane was covering at least 42½. Long before spectators could reach the spot he had landed at Dover.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, TOPICAL, AND ROL.

THE FIRST MAN TO FLY ACROSS THE CHANNEL TO ENGLAND.

M. LOUIS BLÉRIOT'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT: PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE ENGLISH SIDE.



1. "I CANNOT RESIST THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A LANDING UPON THIS GREEN SPOT": THE CLIFFS AT DOVER, ON THE TOP OF WHICH (NEAR DOVER CASTLE) M. BLÉRIOT LANDED AFTER HIS FLIGHT.
2. BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE "ESCOPETTE": M. BLÉRIOT SIGNALLING TO HIS WIFE THAT HE HAD ARRIVED SAFELY.
3. MEETING HER HUSBAND AFTER HIS GREAT FLIGHT: MME. BLÉRIOT GREETING M. BLÉRIOT.
4. ESCORTED IN TRIUMPH TO HIS HOTEL: M. BLÉRIOT IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIS LANDING AT DOVER.
5. THE MONOPLANE ON WHICH M. BLÉRIOT FLEW ACROSS THE CHANNEL: THE AIR-SHIP ON DOVER CLIFFS, SHOWING (ON THE LEFT OF THE FRENCH FLAG) THE AIR-CHAMBER DESIGNED TO ACT AS BUOY IN THE EVENT OF THE MACHINE FALLING INTO THE SEA.

Despite every device that science and forethought could devise for warning the inhabitants, there were no crowds to welcome the conqueror of the air on his arrival on British soil. In but thirty-seven minutes the total journey had been completed, and with nobody but a few coastguardsmen, a policeman, a few soldiers, and one or two others to witness the inauguration of a new era in the history of the world! It is worth noting that there was fitted to the monoplane on which M. Blériot crossed the Channel an air-chamber designed to act as a buoy in case the machine should fall into the sea. This air-chamber was used for the first time on this particular flight. It is shown in various photographs of last Sunday's flight, and can be seen, for instance, just before the back wheel in photographs on the opposite page. It is more noticeable still in Photograph No. 5 on this page. The quotations given on both pages are from M. Blériot's own description of his flight, in the "Mail," whose £1000 prize he won.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU AND TOPICAL.]

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. LXXVIII:
PROFESSOR H. P. NEWALL,
 Astronomer engaged in Astrophysical Research at the Observatory, Cambridge, in connection with the large Equatorial presented to the University by his father.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE FIGHT AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

SINCE the great Tuberculosis Congress was held in London very active experimentation has been carried on both in Europe and America, by way of settling the question whether the bacilli or germs of the disease found in the cow, and liable to be conveyed to man through milk, were to be regarded as capable of transmitting the ailment to human beings. This point was raised by Dr. Koch, the discoverer of the bacillus, at the London Congress. I can well remember the sensation caused in that great scientific gathering by Koch's announcement of his belief that the microbe as found in the milk of the cow had no power of giving rise to tuberculosis in humanity. He argued that the bacillus found in man was a different microbe—if not a distinct species, at least a variation—from the germ to the attack of which the bovine ailment was due. Thus it came about that investigations and experiments were at once undertaken to test the validity of Dr. Koch's assertion.

It may be said that, with the lapse of time and the patient investigation of the subject, Koch's opinions have been completely traversed. There is not a municipality in the country, not a medical officer of health to be found endorsing Koch's view. On the contrary, all authorities have warned the public that no relaxation of the precautions against the risk of taking tubercular milk can be permitted. Experiment has shown that human tuberculosis can certainly be conveyed to the cow, and that the bovine bacilli are fraught in turn with danger to man. The fight against consumption, our great White Plague, therefore proceeds to-day in the direction of securing milk-purity quite as strenuously as it did in the past. The people are being taught the truth that consumption and other forms of tuberculosis represent infectious ailments, that they are not directly handed down from parent to child, and that each case is to be regarded as one of direct contagion or infection due to the receipt by the body of the bacilli of the disease.

A recent report issued by the United States Agricultural Department serves to show what is being done



Photo, Parks.

OIL IN INDIA: A PRIMITIVE METHOD OF EXTRACTION FAVOURED IN VILLAGES.

The correspondent who sends us this photograph says: "A primitive machine of this type can be seen working in nearly every village. It costs about eight shillings, and will produce about twelve pounds of oil a day—enough to keep a native family in comfort. The oil-men charge a penny for every pound of oil extracted, and also keep the oil-cakes."

across the seas to limit the ravages of tubercular disease, especially in relation to milk as a vehicle of infection. Dr. Schroeder tells us that as regards the milk-supply of the larger Eastern cities of America, out of 332 samples examined, one in every eighteen



Photo, Beasley.

FROM JAPAN: A GIANT SPIDER CRAB WITH CLAWS TWELVE-AND-A-HALF FEET LONG.
 Each claw is over twelve-and-a-half feet long. The specimen was caught at Miura-Misaki, by Professor Bashford Dean, of Columbia University, for the New York Museum of Natural History.

contained virulent tubercle bacilli. One in less than every ten dairies was disseminating these microbes in a way that did not leave to chance, he adds, their entrance into human bodies. Among 1538 cows in 104 dairy herds, supplying milk to Washington, we are told the test with tuberculin revealed 16.9 per cent. affected with tuberculosis. Of 12,721 cows in 683 herds in fifty

counties of New York State, little less than one third were affected in about two thirds of the herds. I take it that these cases represent tuberculosis present in the udders, and so affecting the milk-supply. In Britain, the risk of infection is almost, if not equally, as great. Measures are, of course, taken to eliminate tuberculous cows from a herd, but the process demands more time, organisation, and money than has yet been spent upon it to make such inspection and its practical result a true safeguard against infection. It is at least a most excellent thing to be taught and warned where our danger lies. We know that the chief source of infection is represented by the germs which are coughed up from consumptive lungs, and not being killed by prompt disinfection, are allowed to pass when dry into the air, thence to be breathed in by healthy persons. We know how tenacious of life these germs, like other microbes, are.

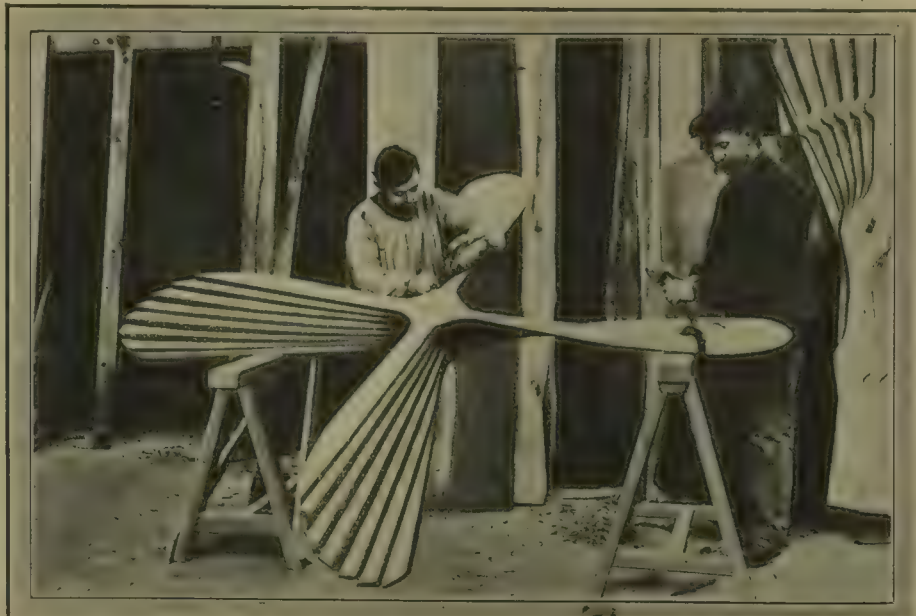
At the London Tuberculosis Exhibition, held recently at Whitechapel, a test-tube was exhibited containing cultures of tubercle bacilli grown from those found on the wall-paper of a room in which a victim of consumption had lived. Every patient is a danger to others in so far as he is liable, through neglect of disinfection of his expectoration, to disseminate tubercle germs broadcast.

The notification of consumption cases, the visitation in the case of the poor by health visitors, and the teaching how to disinfect promptly and efficiently, are measures which must result in the diminution of cases, simply because we are restricting the spread of the infecting elements. As for the other side of milk-infection, sterilising the milk by boiling or Pasteurising it is an easy matter. A steriliser costs a shilling or two only, and keeping milk for a relatively short time at boiling-point kills all contained microbes. Why should this great lesson fall so lightly on the ears of mothers among the masses? Surely they only need to be aroused to a sense of the danger which awaits their children to put in operation the simple but effective procedure whereby milk can be rendered innocuous.

ANDREW WILSON.



POLISHING THE FINISHED PROPELLER.



Photos, Borremans.

THE SCREW THAT GIVES THE AEROPLANE MOVEMENT: MAKING PROPELLERS FOR AIR-SHIPS.

The ideal propeller of aeroplanes will be one which will move without friction against the air, transforming the whole of the motive power into active power, and thus achieving the maximum of force. Already aerial propellers are greatly in advance of those constructed for marine work, being more delicately constructed. It will be noticed that the blades have a very scientific curve, causing the least possible resistance to the air commensurate with the greatest possible propelling force.

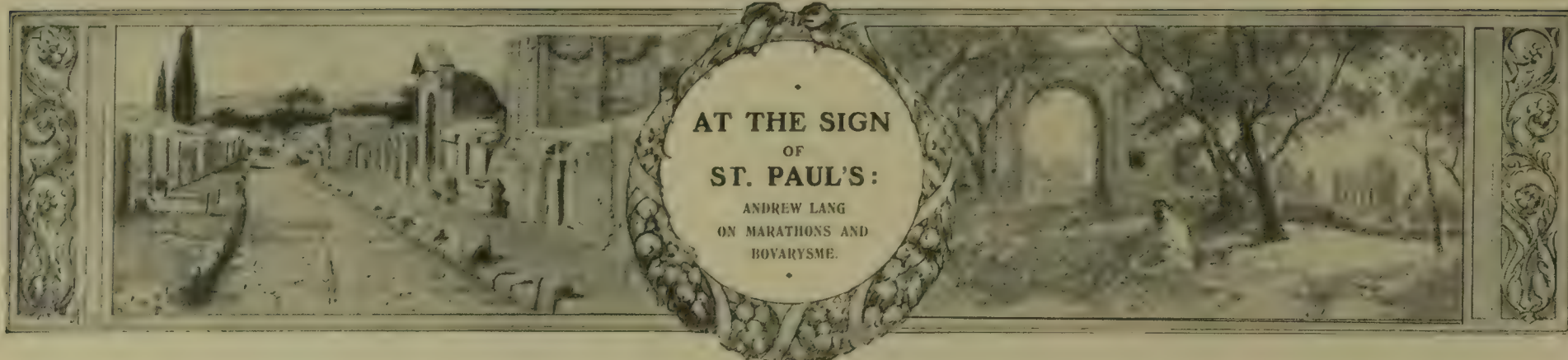
THEIR GRACES: THE LEADERS OF BRITISH SOCIETY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



NO. XI.—THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH

Before her marriage, which took place in November 1895, the Duchess was Consuelo, daughter of William Kissam Vanderbilt, of New York. Their Graces have two sons, the elder of whom, the Marquess of Blandford, was born in 1897.



"WHY do they call it a Marathon?" somebody asked me at the Drochnadroit Games. Nine or ten men were padding the weary hoof round a



THE LOVE OF FRA FILIPPO LIPPI: "LUCREZIA."

In "The Romance of Fra Filippo Lippi," the author seeks to give a new version of the love-story of the great Florentine and the beautiful nun, Lucrezia Buti, the mother of his son Filippino.

Reproduced from Mr. Anderson's "The Romance of Fra Filippo Lippi," by permission of the publisher, Mr. Stanley Paul.
(SEE REVIEW ON LITERATURE PAGE.)

quarter-of-a-mile course. Eighty times a quarter of a mile make twenty miles, and the runners were going to run all night, going to run all day, till they accomplished their course. I thought I knew why this deplorable exhibition is called a "Marathon," and told the inquirer that, in 490 B.C., Callimachus being Polemarch, the Athenians defeated the Persians at Marathon, and that somebody ran twenty miles to Athens with the news of the victory. There was no race in the matter.

But did I tell the truth? In a bookless valley I happened to possess Mr. Macaulay's crib to Herodotus, who wrote about sixty years after the event. He mentions an Athenian long-distance runner, Pheidippides, who ran from Athens to Sparta to ask for help, and did the task in two days. But I find nothing when we come to the battle about the Marathon runner.

The whole affair of the battle is queer. Hippas, the late ruler of Athens, guided the Persians to Marathon by sea, disembarked them, and drew them up in one very deep line. He then began to cough, "more than usual," coughed a tooth away, could not find it, and said that they would come to grief.

The Athenians imitated the Persian formation, with Callimachus in command of a small territorial force on the right, and with the Plateans on the left wing. The centre was weak, the wings were dense columns of attack.

A mile separated the foes, and the Athenians crossed it at the double, which must have spread them out, one would think, and weakened their impact.

The Persians, much more numerous, were successful in the centre, but the Greeks broke their wings, did not pursue, but swung round on both flanks of the Persian centre, routed it, and took seven ships.

They then rushed back to Athens, lest the Persians should arrive there before them by sea, for some traitor had signalled to them by flashlight from a shield. That was all the Marathon Race that Herodotus mentions, here, at all events.

The Persians lost over 6000, the Athenians only 192, though they had neither cavalry nor bowmen.

It is a strange story, and Herodotus does not shine as a military critic; he does not even

tell us what became of the Persian archers and cavalry, though they had fought on the plain because it suited cavalry manoeuvres. The story of the runner from Marathon to Athens must be told by some other historian, but I ought to be plucked for ignorance of a fact known to every sportsman.

Do you know what "collective Bovaryism" or *Bovarysme* is? I have been wondering for months, ever since I first saw the term in a French essay which I did not succeed in perusing. The word is derived from Mme. Bovary, in Flaubert's novel. The lady, as someone said of Mary Queen of Scots, "was rather a puss." But I now learn that she thought herself something else, and that Bovaryism is "the state of those races who imagine themselves to be other than they really are."

An example is the negroes in Liberia, who think themselves English or American in civilisation, and Christian in religion. They think too well of themselves in religion, and probably much too ill in civilisation. No Liberian is a pirate of books, and I never heard that they run Marathon races—their climate does not suit that form of pleasure.

But surely are guilty of and all individual think ourselves other than we

For instance, deems that he deal, and in an, which I have smoking-room kit, he proves



all peoples Bovaryism, uals. We all "something are."

Mr. Punch knows a good old number found in the at Drochnadroit—that the daily



THE "DIABOLO" OF ANCIENT GREECE: A GOLD RHOMBOS IN THE CAMPANA COLLECTION AT THE LOUVRE—SIDE AND END VIEWS.

papers know cricket wrong. A country journal avers that Mr. Maclaren "cut a ball to the

leg boundary"; a London paper announces that Tyldesley "took seventy minutes to make his first 16, and 15 of these were singles." "What was the other?" What indeed! "Hirst had scored three pretty fours to leg through the slips" (*Daily Mail*).

Certainly these periodicals know about as much of cricket as the author of "Pickwick" did, but he was not a cricket reporter. They appear to think that one side of the ground is the leg-side, and thus one man cuts to the leg boundary, and another cuts to leg through the slips.

But when it comes to Greek, Mr. Punch is at sea in his "Essence of Parliament." We hear of the late Mr. Landon, a pioneer of the Fenian movement, that "few, if any, in the House equalled him in the extent and intimacy of his classical knowledge." Certainly if Mr. Henry Butcher does not, nobody does.

The Greeks themselves did not equal Mr. Landon. For "he began to declaim in the original tongue the names of the ships catalogued in Homer." No name of a ship is given by Homer; Mr. Landon must have had access to an unknown manuscript.



"DIABOLO" IN ANCIENT GREECE: A MAGICIAN USING A RHOMEOS DURING AN INCANTATION—FROM A VASE.

When "Diabolo" became so popular in this country and on the Continent it was generally believed that the game was brought from China to Europe by missionaries. This may be the case; but it is apparent that the rhombos of old Greece was neither more nor less than the "Diabolo" bobbin, and that "Diabolo" was known in Europe before there was communication between this Continent and the Far East. The rhombos, however, was used as an aid to magic, not as a plaything. The "Diabolo" of Europe resembles the Greek rhombos more than it does the Chinese Kouen-Gen.



THE SCENE OF "STRAIGHT TALKS TO STABLE LADS": THE CHAPEL OF EGERTON HOUSE, NEWMARKET, THE TRAINING-QUARTERS OF THE KING'S HORSES.

Reproduced from the Rev. R. S. Swan Nasson's book, by permission of the publishers Messrs. J. Halland and Son.
(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

ROLLER-SKATING AT SEA: THE SPORT ON A BATTLE-SHIP.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



. . . The Pleasantest of Exercises. . .

ON A "RINK" LESS STABLE THAN THE AVERAGE: SAILORS ROLLER-SKATING ON A WAR-SHIP.

The craze for roller-skating, which has spread in such extraordinary fashion throughout all classes of Society in the British Isles during the past year or so, has now caught the sailors and petty officers of some of his Majesty's Fleet in its seductive sway. During the Thames Display the people going round the war-ships in steamers were amused to see quite a number of seamen displaying their agility in this decidedly novel fashion.

AT THE GREAT DUCAL MEETING: GOODWOOD THE GLORIOUS AND ROYAL.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST J. SIMONT.



BEAUTY IN BEAUTEOUS SURROUNDINGS: SOCIETY AT GOODWOOD.

The King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Victoria left Victoria for Goodwood on Monday last. At the station they were met by their host, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and at Goodwood House they were received by Lady Helen Gordon-Lennox, youngest daughter of the Duke, acting as hostess. The race-meeting was, of course, the social affair of the week.

LITERATURE



HEADS OF FAMOUS PUBLISHING HOUSES—
No. XI.: MR. CHARLES E. S. CHAMBERS,
Of Messrs. W. and R. Chambers.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

ably known by a most interesting and
On the Andes and the Amazons, here, in "Mexico:

Its Ancient and Modern Civilisation, History and Political Conditions, Topography and Natural Resources, Industries and General Development" (Fisher Unwin), gives a vivid and remarkably complete account of the wonderful country which Hernan Cortez wished to call New Spain. The writer, who has been fortunate in obtaining an Introduction by Major Martin Hume, has evidently made an exhaustive study of Early Mexico. Extremely curious, and especially worthy of note by anyone who intends to visit the country, is his account of the prehistoric monuments and strange cities which even now puzzle the most learned archaeologists, and give food for thought to the most advanced twentieth-century engineers. More familiar, but also in some ways more fascinating, is the romantic story of Cortez and his conquest of Mexico. Rather more than half of Mr. Enock's book is devoted to Modern Mexico. He describes the beginnings of the independent nation (for the country threw off the Spanish domination close on a hundred years ago—as a matter of fact, in 1821), and he gives a brief, poignant account of the Emperor Maximilian, whose story, as he well says, "stands out from the pages of Mexico's history in pathetic colours." But if the beautiful fertile country has no reason to be proud of its history during the last ninety years, the condition of the people has immensely improved, and delightful is that chapter which

Mexico.
Mr. D. Reginald Enock, F.R.G.S., already favour- graphic book

country, and the study of its rock mines and stone buildings is full of interest. This book is large and learned, as befits the importance of the subject, and yet it is written in a perfectly clear style, and is full of interesting stories and illustrations. Mr. Hall's chief object in writing this book is to controvert the conclusions arrived at by Professor Maciver, who asserted

the buildings—the work of a negroid or negro race of African stock. Mr. Hall assigns the ruins, such as those of the Zimbabwe type, to some remote

HEADS OF FAMOUS PUBLISHING HOUSES—
No. XII.: MR. GERALD DUCKWORTH,
Of Messrs. Duckworth and Co.
Photograph by Dover Street Studios.

prehistoric time, and thinks they are not the work of the unaided Bantu. Further, he claims the stone buildings as the result of an ancient intrusion of Asiatic influence, both Arabian and Western Indian, brought about by contact, covering centuries of time, in exploiting or trading for gold with some past occupiers of the country. But what will delight every intelligent reader is the treasure of curious evidence of all kinds which Mr. Hall brings to the support of his contentions.

"The Romance of
Fra Filippo Lippi."

An opening of bottles accompanies the opening of Mr. Anderson's "The Romance of Fra Filippo Lippi." (Stanley Paul and Co.). The bottles contain *chianti*; but the atmosphere they induce is that of whisky-and-soda, and the talk of the friar and his friend might have been overheard in a Pall Mall club house. Lucrezia is *spirituelle*; her face "has sex"; the Filippo Lippi of his story became a monk at fifteen because he was starved, and found food and drink in the monastery; our author declares that Florentine society in the middle of the fifteenth century seems to him to have much in common with our own "smart set." And in this story Lucrezia is good as a model so long as her artist tells her lively stories of the world, her face then becoming alive and interested. But surely interest and liveliness are not the qualities which endear to us the Madonna of the Frate's making? Under her



NOT USED FOR THE STORING OF GRAIN: A
SHELTER-PIT ENTRANCE, INYANGA.

There have been those who have said that these shelter-pits were used as granaries; this Mr. R. N. Hall seeks to disprove. "They were never granaries," he writes, "for never having been lined with cement, the grain would have been most assuredly damaged by the damp; and, moreover, the white ants would have been free to attack it. . . . Further, round the pits are multitudinous foundations of old granaries built of wattle and daub upon a raised floor of slabs (cemented), supported by short upright stones allowing the air to pass beneath."

Reproduced from Mr. R. N. Hall's "Prehistoric Rhodesia," by courtesy of the publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

deals with the romance and actuality of the country's mineral wealth.

"Prehistoric Rhodesia." Now that the future of the magnificent territory which Cecil Rhodes added to the Empire is being so much discussed, Mr. R. N. Hall's book, "Prehistoric Rhodesia" (Unwin), appears at an opportune moment. Contrary to the popular belief, Rhodesia is a very ancient



IN EVERYDAY DRESS AND IN SUNDAY DRESS: NATIVE WOMEN OF TEHUANTEPEC IN ORDINARY ATTIRE AND IN CHURCH-GOING ATTIRE.

Reproduced from Mr. C. Reginald Enock's "Mexico," by permission of the publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

the comparative modernity of the Rhodesian remains and the purely native origin of



IN A TROPICAL FOREST OF MEXICO: CLIMBING A TREE WITH A GOURD "BAG" SLUNG FROM THE SHOULDERS.

"The tropical region—the Tierra Caliente—is generally covered with a profuse floral and arboreal vegetation. . . . The list of fibrous and medicinal plants, gum-bearing trees, . . . etc., is of much interest and value."

Reproduced from Mr. C. Reginald Enock's "Mexico," by permission of the publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.



FROM ZIMBABWE: CARVED STONE BIRDS DECORATED WITH CHEVRON, ROSETTES, AND SUN-DISCS.

Reproduced from Mr. R. N. Hall's "Prehistoric Rhodesia," by courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.



CAST IN A SEMITIC MOULD: THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CONICAL TOWER AT THE TEMPLE, ZIMBABWE.

"The great conical tower which stands in the eastern enclosure of the elliptical temple at Zimbabwe has always been, and still is, claimed by scientists of the highest reputation as being cast in the semitic mould—that is, that the tower is an evidence of an intrusion, either direct or indirect, of Asiatic influence in South-east Africa in some remote prehistoric times." Throughout Mr. Hall's book the term "semitic" as applied to culture and not to race is given in the general sense, for the culture of the semite was Sumerian.

Reproduced from Mr. R. N. Hall's "Prehistoric Rhodesia," by courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

grave, round forehead, her eyes are meditative and young, and she stands among her saints with exquisite austerity. But the scandal is out, and so model and artist must suffer to stand in the various pillories of biography. From the author's standpoint the choice of Filippo as illustrator was not judicious, for Mr. Anderson's writing has not caught the spirit of the paint. But the volume will appeal to a public that is inattentive to the generality of art-books.

TEN THOUSAND MOVING AS ONE: REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHS OF A REMARKABLE SPECTACLE AT LAUSANNE.



THE GREATEST ATHLETIC DISPLAY IN THE WORLD: EXTENDING EXERCISES BY TEN THOUSAND AMATEUR GYMNASTS AT THE FEDERAL GYMNASTIC FESTIVAL AT LAUSANNE.

Once in every three years the gymnasts of Switzerland, and the members of the affiliated clubs in other countries—for the most part composed of Swiss residents abroad—meet to compete in the great contest known as the Federal Gymnastic Festival. A carefully prepared series of exercises is gone through on gymnastic apparatus; there is Swiss wrestling; and there are competitions in the national games of Switzerland, including throwing the stone (a 40-lb. square block of granite). The festival closes with a display of combined extending exercises in which all the competitors take part. This year, at Lausanne, there were ten thousand amateur gymnasts in the arena at Beaulieu. Gymnastics are the national pastimes of the Swiss boys and young men, and the clubs they form are recognised and encouraged by the Federal Government. It may be noted that, in the photographs, the hats of the competitors, placed in regular rows, are a feature.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY A. I. IRELAND.]

ART MUSIC and the DRAMA.

ART NOTES.

LAST year the Albert Hall served the purposes of a picture-gallery very ill, but Mr. Frank Rutter and his committee have worked miracles, and this year's "London Salon" triumphs over its surroundings. The vastness of the arena dwarfs even the largest canvases, but lends them at the same time a certain impressiveness, and the shabby interior Albert and Victorian grandeur is so startlingly inappropriate as a background to many of these modern paintings that the general effect is at least amusing. Amusing, too, are some of the works that see the light obviously only because of the Salon's all-embracing principle. No painter

IN THE MAD SCENE FROM "HAMLET": MISS MARIE LÖHR AS OPHELIA.

impresario, or parent of the little dancer; Mr. Heriot's "Buckingham Palace," is freely and freshly painted, the unlovely façade looking for once almost amiable; Miss Marion Dawson's "Masqueraders" is clever, and also, in a high degree, Miss Christabel Dennison's "Dawn," to which the chilly London light upon the nude maiden, sitting in sudden wakefulness upon her bed, lends the touch of rarity that the subject demands. Not the least interesting feature of the Salon's catalogue is the pricing of every exhibit. "Dawn" is marked at £10, a valuation which would seem to speak of inexperience; other extremely low prices suggest that talent does not always command a market.

Much of the talent at the Albert Hall is imported; Virgilio Constantini's "La Fleur," Ernest Gayet's "Intérieur de Ferme," and Hendrik Luyten's "Soleil

found, even among the 2070 items that constitute the exhibition. Mr. Clifford Addams, who has, we believe, the master's authority to call himself Whistler's apprentice, contributes, like Mrs. Inez Addams and Mr. George W. Russell, three interesting canvases; and M. Théodore Roussel

(whose "L'Agonie des Fleurs," a still-life of a writhing and vindictive posy, is one of the most interesting things in the second portion of the New Gallery exhibition) sends a portrait of Dr. Bilderbeck Gommess. Among the sculptures Miss Edith Bateson's "Saint Catherine of Siena" is curious and able, and Mr. Metchin's "Head of Medusa," armed with horrible tentacles in place of snakes, has a power that, in the light of the same sculptor's ineffective "Doris," may possibly be suspected as accidental. Mr. Maresco Pearce's forcible-feeble allegory, Mr. Orpen's "Behind the Scenes," and Mr. Pryde's "Landscape with Tree" are the canvases which are least lost on the walls of the arena.

It is difficult to believe that the plan of a "Second Portion" to the summer exhibition at the New Gallery will be a profitable one; the public ticked off the New Gallery from its engagements list early in the summer, and will hardly be persuaded to a second visit. Nevertheless, the Second Portion is the better portion: Mr.



"TESS," AT COVENT GARDEN: SIGNOR ZENATELLO AS ANGEL CLARE.

is rejected, and lots are drawn for places on the walls. That some painters have panted for such an opportunity is evident: here are pictures that are bad beyond man's ordinary experience, pictures as unscholarly, in their way, as a scullery-maid's correspondence. Mr. Rutter's scheme would be a waste of time, and of daubers' hopes, if many such canvases were forwarded to the Salon; being but few, they make an interesting revelation in twentieth-rate artistic enterprise. But the artists whom we refrain from mentioning because it were cowardly to attack the entirely indefensible are few compared with those whom we would mention in praise, or to whom we would take pleasure in giving blame for faults hidden



"TESS," AT COVENT GARDEN: Mlle. DE LYS AS ABY.



"TESS," AT COVENT GARDEN: Mlle. DESTINN AS TESS.

Photographs by Dover Street Studios.

du Matin," are noteworthy. Mr. Hebbert's

"Broad Walk," the "Alhambra Ballet" by Mr. Spencer Gore, a Monet of the music-hall; Miss Chamier's "Mysterious Evening," Mr. William Stott's "Stray Sheep"—the stealthy, thieving faun is cleverly conceived—Mr. Milford Norworthy's "The Empty Bed" and Miss Ann Fearon's "The Sisters," should all be



under a flourish of paint; and the Salon serves its purpose, for the majority of the clever work is signed by unknown names.

In the main gallery, Mr. Alfred Wolmark's "In the Sun," and "A Plate of Fruit" mature and vigorous Maud Harris's "La Plus Petite Artiste de la Troupe" is well drawn, especially the pleased action of the

display very accomplishment; Miss



Adrian Stokes is at his happiest in "Untrodden Peaks"; Mrs. Swynnerton's "St. Martin's Summer" streams with light and colour; and Mr. George Wetherbee's "A Golden Stream" is a delightful landscape. Mr. John Lavery's "House-Tops, Tangier," than many a Lavery Melton Fisher are more than commonly successful.—E. M.

"Moonlight" is more interesting portrait, and Mr. T. C. Gotch, Mr. Peppercorn, and Mr.

COMING OUT: THE DÉBUTANTES' DANCE.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE, FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.



A SIGN THAT THEY HAVE BEEN TRAINED AS WIVES: THE BUNDU DANCE, ON THE LIBERIAN FRONTIER.

The Bundu dance that is here illustrated took place on the Liberian frontier, at a station that is under British control. Describing the sketch, our correspondent writes: "The subject of the sketch is the Bundu dance, which is danced by the girls who have arrived at a marriageable age. They go into the depths of the bush with three or four Bundu women, and it is death for a man to go after them or see them. They are trained to dance in a sort of way, to cook, and generally to pick up their household duties. No débutante at her first Drawing-Room is half so important as these Bundu girls."

CREMATED, AS BUDDHA WAS CREMATED: THE BURNING OF A HIGH PRIEST.



THE END OF ONE WHO HAD ATTAINED NIRVANA: THE CREMATION OF A BUDDHIST HIGH PRIEST AT COLOMBO—
THE PILE READY FOR FIRING, AND AFTER IT HAD BEEN FIRED.

These illustrations are of particular interest at the moment, when it is announced that there has been found, near Peshawar, a bronze casket containing some of the ashes of Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism. When Buddha died, in 482 B.C., the body was cremated, and the ashes, divided into eight parts, were distributed among disciples. One vase containing ashes was found by a Government Survey some years ago; another, as we have noted, has just been discovered; the positions of the other six are unknown. It may be observed that cremation, though a very ancient method of disposing of the dead, has never been the common way. In the case of Western nations, at all events, it was a sign of honour reserved for high personages, or it was resorted to to preserve from the enemy the bodies of those killed in battle. In modern cremation, a body is reduced to about five pounds of ashes in an hour and a half.



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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

NEVER-ENDING is the search for the substitute for the pneumatic tyre, and in many curious shapes and forms. Some of these devices are good; and one of them (which has been in the course of perfecting for the past two or three years, and is the invention of that well-known dramatist, Mr. Stuart Ogilvie) is the Vico wheel. A demonstration given a few days ago on heavy cars over bad London roads went far to convince a select party of motor experts as to the qualities and future of this wheel.

While in the Vico wheel the vibration and shock are encountered and dealt with between the periphery and

weight of the car to fifty or eighty pounds per square inch, according to the load per wheel, so producing a most remarkable cushioning effect. Further, it seems impossible to make a car side-slip if these tyres are fitted to the back wheels. Five of the knobs are in greater or less contact with the ground at the same time, and appear to exert a gripping hold upon the road-surface.

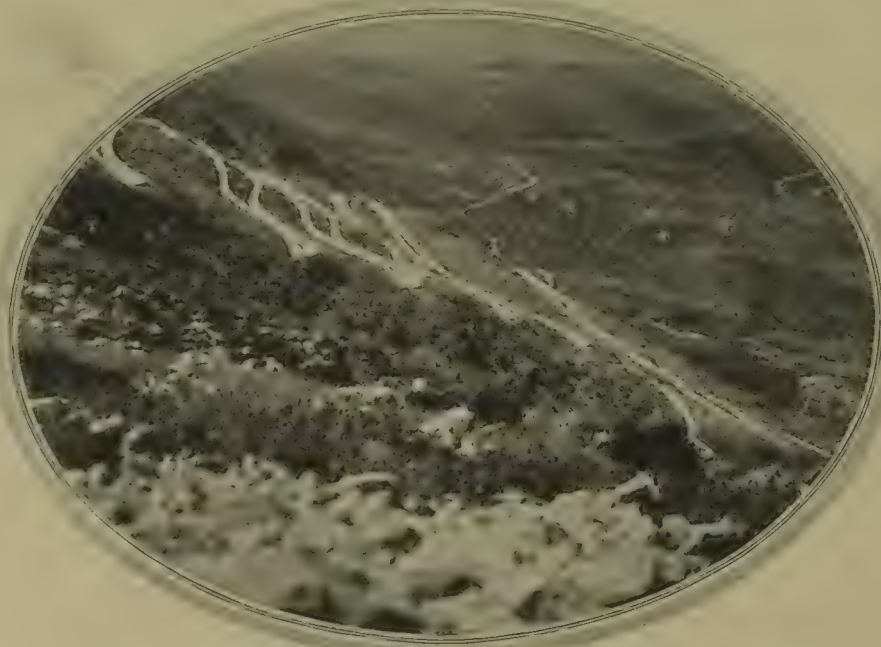
Messrs. Michelin and Co. seldom lose an opportunity of warning users of their famous tyres that they should be kept inflated to the pressures prescribed in their lists, which pressures are calculated to be adequate to the transverse diameter of the tyre and the load per

to time, until now they issue a tester which is lightness, compactness, and simplicity itself. It weighs 3½ oz., and after the valve-cap has been removed can be made to show the pressure in the tyre instantly.

Notwithstanding the absurd opposition of a section of the trade, the Royal Automobile Club carried out a most interesting series of lamp-tests on the lower terrace of Crystal Palace last week. There were some thirty odd entries, and the method of testing was most complete and elaborate. The lamps were tested both for power, definition, and glare, particularly with regard to the effect of the glare in obscuring objects on the road behind and to the off-side of the car. The carry of the beam was



MOTORING IN MONTENEGRO, THE NEW TOURING-GROUND FOR MOTORISTS:
COMING DOWN A 1300-MÈTRE HILL.



A VIEW THAT SUGGESTS THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA: A WINDING
MOUNTAIN ROAD IN MONTENEGRO.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FRANKL.

the nave, with the other pneumatic-tyre substitute I have in mind—which is the K.T. Cellular Solid tyre—the enemy is met in the gate—that is, at the point of road-contact. The tread of the K.T. tyre is formed of hollow rubber nodules set in pairs askew on the rim and stiffened by a thick rubber web connecting them. The slabs of rubber forming the base of the bulbs are secured to the wheel-rim by a perforated steel plate through which the bulbs project. These bulbs, bosses, or nodules, whatever they may be termed, are made hollow, and the air within them is compressed by the

wheel. Now, guesswork as to the pressure within an inner tube is a dangerous thing, and the gauges fitted to inflators are seldom, if ever, reliable. These may be all right at first, but they seem to become deranged very quickly, and in any case they must show a higher pressure than that which actually obtains within. And just how much more that is it is impossible to estimate. It was for the purpose of making dead certain about internal tyre-pressures that Messrs. Michelin were so early in the field with tyre-testers, and these most valuable little instruments they have improved from time

determined by the annulment of the illumination of an electric light contained within a movable linen lantern, upon the face of which were painted stars in a drab tint. This lantern was moved to and from the lamp under test over a longitudinal tape marked off in yards, and when the light from the lamp balanced the illumination of the stars by the light within the lantern-box, the distance was taken as the throw of the beam. The report which will result from these trials should be replete with interest; but, as in the case of the Dust report, I fear lamp-makers will take no heed and make no profit of it.

SCOTLAND: ITS ATTRACTIONS.

WHEN one of the characters in "Macbeth" asked, "Stands Scotland where it did?" the possibility of a rapid personal investigation of the question was not within the means of those who dwell in the leafy lanes of England. In these days of rapid transit, however, when the enterprise of the Great Northern Railway sends some of the most comfortable trains ever drawn by giant express engines to the North, to cover the distance of the four hundred miles which separate the two capitals in eight hours, it is easy for every holiday-maker to emulate the prowess of young Malcolm and "to hasten thither," making one of the army whose numbers, annually, put to shame that of the young King of Scotland who succeeded the bloodstained hero of Shakespeare's immortal play.

The day is probably far distant when the railway companies will be able to carry a passenger from London to Edinburgh for half-a-crown and yet make a handsome profit, as a writer on railway



A GREAT ENGINEERING TRIUMPH: THE FORTH BRIDGE.

economics recently declared could be done. In the meantime, the Great Northern Railway, which has always made the comfort, convenience, and safety of the public the guiding principles of its administration, has achieved a notable advance in the direction of cheapening the fare to the North. It is now possible to obtain excursion-tickets at prices from £1 7s. to £1 17s., for periods of from seven to seventeen days, from King's Cross, via the East Coast, which is the quickest route to Scotland. This gives the poorest holiday maker the chance of seeing Edinburgh, one of the most picturesque cities in the world, which stretches backwards through the centuries with a history of over a thousand years to its credit. For the sightseer it is full of interest, with its famous Prince's Street—in which, it is said, more beautiful women can be seen than in any other European city—its Castle, the ancient Palace of Holyrood, Canon-gate and St. Giles's Cathedral, Calton Hill, Arthur's Seat, and the Scott Monument among its chief attractions.



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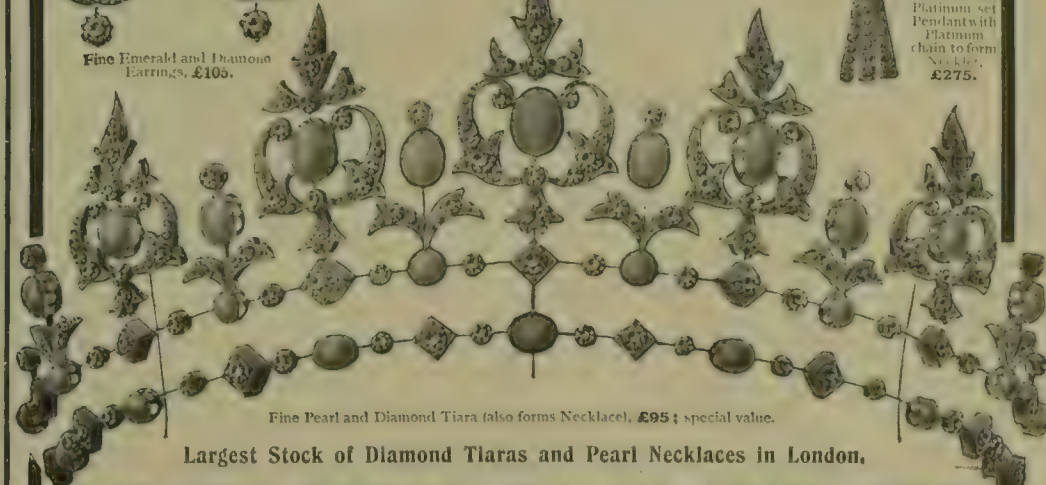
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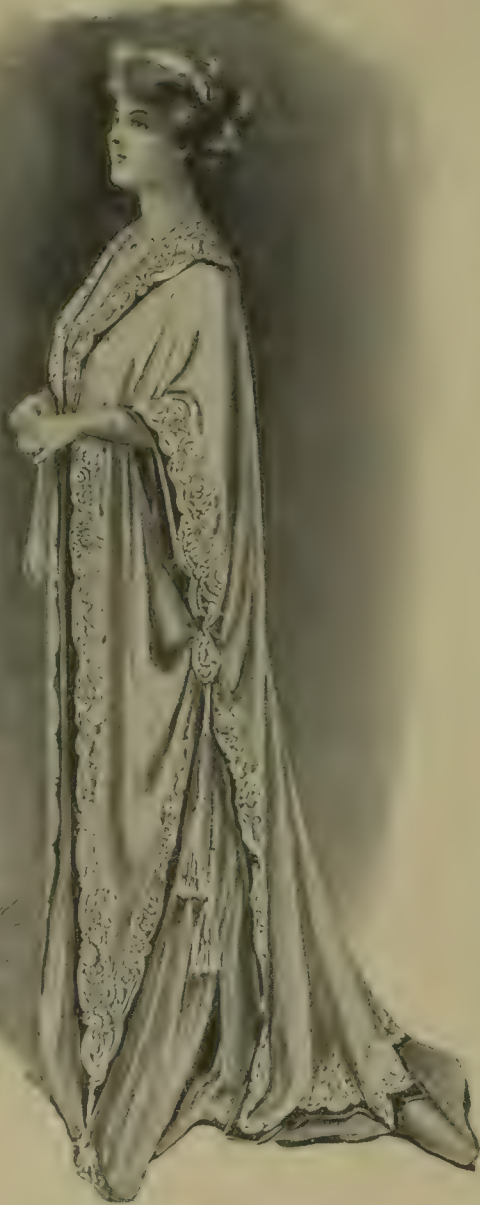
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LADIES' PAGE.

A ROYAL romance which doubtless for those immediately concerned implies a touch of tragedy is contained in the quiet marriage of Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Edinburgh with the cousin of the King of Spain, Prince Alfonso of Orleans. Princess Beatrice has been the great friend from early childhood upwards of her cousin, Princess Ena, now Queen of Spain. The two girls were frequently together; and when the intended marriage between the Spanish Prince and the young Queen of Spain's favourite cousin was first hinted at, nearly two years ago, I was told that residence in Spain near her cousin had been one of the naturally expected results which had led Princess Beatrice to look with favour upon her suitor. The genuine affection between the cousins has been very recently displayed by Queen Ena calling her first girl after Princess Beatrice. This young Princess, however, is of a very thoughtful and serious character; while she was staying in London as the guest of Princess Henry of Battenberg she not infrequently visited hospitals and other charitable institutes, and studied their organisation carefully; and her private religious convictions were thus probably too settled to allow her to follow her cousin into the Church to which both the King of Spain and Prince Alfonso belong. It is a strange coincidence that this is the second of the four daughters of the late Duke of Edinburgh for whom a royal bridegroom has been found willing to sacrifice all that could be taken away from him of his titles, dignities, and estates. Similar indignation was shown by the Tsar when his cousin, the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, married the elder sister of Princess Beatrice. After some years of exile and deprivation "all for love," however, the Grand Duke Cyril has been to a large extent forgiven by his Sovereign relative. It remains to be seen whether the Church will ever prove equally indulgent to Princess Beatrice's bridegroom.

The old Duke of Richmond made great and successful efforts to keep Goodwood a "full-dress" meeting. Personally, he always wore a high hat and frock-coat. When he was honoured by the Queen's presence, he made it clear to his lady guests that he held this fact to demand of them the most handsome toilettes possible, and the tradition thus set will be seen to be obeyed this year. Lovely toilettes have been prepared. Some show the very newest Paris idea—the "lavandière" skirt, which has a tunic apparently turned up in a few graceful folds just above the knees; and coming down almost to meet this drapery is the long corsage, which over the hips is very tight-fitting, quite cuirass-like. The Duchess of Sutherland has had made for her in this style a very *chic* grey-satin *gracieuse* gown. These new corsages almost resemble the jerseys of some years ago; they fit as closely to the figure, but are different in that the figure itself is not the same; for old pictures of Mrs. Langtry (who introduced the jersey) show a tiny waist and a sudden fullness of the hips, whereas the new form



A DRAPED SATIN WRAP.

Evening cloak in soft Messaline satin, trimmed bands of lace and silk cord and tassels.

of cuirass resembles in outline the Princess robe of the present day. It is moulded over the present fashionable corset, which suppresses the hips as far as possible, and makes the waist-line a graceful but slight curve set just a little higher than the natural point, instead of giving the considerable angle at the hips of the old-fashioned long and close-clinging jersey bodice. In the new gowns, as in the original jersey, the underskirt is laid in pleats, but now these cling closely to the form.

While a few of these are to be at Goodwood, the most fashionable gown is a Princess, made frequently with a tunic effect on the skirt, sometimes indicated only by trimming, sometimes actually an overskirt. Most of the Princess dresses are cut down well at the neck for the insertion of the fashionable guimpe in lace, or in tucked tulle or net. Every good gown manages to get some embroidery about it somewhere, and usually this is very handsome. Silver lace and gold lace often appear on the Goodwood gowns, generally only in small quantities—as trimming across the bust, or as collars, or small applications here and there. Such heavy trimmings are used not only on silk and satin, but also upon gauze and muslin dresses. Yokes and sleeves, either of mousseline-de-soie or of lace, dyed exactly to the colour of the Shantung or foulard that they accompany, are seen on some dresses; while, on the other hand, another colour is sometimes introduced, as in a gown of rose-pink foulard, dotted over with white circles, which had a guimpe and sleeves of pale-blue mousseline-de-soie laid over white. A lining of white tulle is often given to these coloured fabrics when they are otherwise left transparent, as it avoids the look of demi-toilette which an actual transparency on bust and arms almost inevitably gives. Under a yoke of fine white lace I have seen a black tulle lining, the skin showing slightly through both in a very pretty way.

Tennis, cycling, rowing, and other outdoor amusements that are now favoured are greatly assisted in their beneficial effects upon the health if the "tub," by which exercise should be invariably followed, is accompanied with the use of "Scrubbs' Cloudy Ammonia." A teaspoonful or two in the bath adds to its cleansing qualities, and gives a feeling of freshness and invigoration that, once experienced, will not afterwards willingly be foregone. "Scrubbs' Ammonia" is quite inexpensive, and is stocked by all good stores.

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FILOMENA.

Our Teeth.

HAS no one been struck by the fact that, in spite of the regular daily cleansing with tooth-soaps and pastes, the teeth, and particularly the back teeth, frequently become decayed and hollow? Is not that a convincing proof that tooth-soaps and tooth-pastes are entirely inadequate for the purpose? Our teeth are not so obliging as to decay only in places where we can conveniently reach them with the tooth-brush. On the contrary, it is just in those localities which are



Bacteria found in the human mouth, 500 times magnified.

difficult of access, such as the backs of the molar teeth, the interstices between the teeth, hollows and cracks, that the decay and destruction of the teeth appear most frequently, and are most likely to occur. In consequence, if anyone wishes to preserve his teeth intact—that is to say, to keep them healthy—this can be effected in one way only, by daily cleansing and rinsing the mouth and teeth with the antiseptic dentifrice, Odol. Odol destroys the microbes and arrests all bacterial and fermentation processes which attack the teeth. The absolutely certain effect which Odol produces has been scientifically proved, and this is principally due to a peculiar property, which causes it to be absorbed by the mucous membrane of the gums, so that they become impregnated with it.



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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THALIA'S TEACUP." AT THE COURT.

OBVIOUSLY, Mr. Norreys Connell was in a very frivolous mood when he started composing the "light comedy," to which he gives the title of "Thalia's Teacup." But even nonsense, if it is to be amusing in the theatre, needs shrewd stagecraft behind it. Mr. Connell's piece is extravagant enough in all conscience, but he has not known how to vary his business, and so, where he has not tumbled into the hackneyed tricks of farce, he constantly repeats the same sort of scene. The whole plot of the thing turns on the fibbing propensities of the heroine, a girl who, even more than Mr. Jones's stage wives or Mr. Clyde Fitch's heroine in "The Truth" takes a perfect joy in deceit, more especially as regards her love-affairs. She creates mischief by inducing various young gentlemen to make her proposals of marriage and then laughing at the sentiments she has encouraged. But she is a plausible minx, and only one of her associates sees through her prank and gives her her proper name of liar, and him, in the end, she marries. The playwright's invention, however, is weak, and while he sketches neatly enough the character of Thalia—interpreted, by the way, with the demurest and most delightful humour by Miss Thyza Norman—his comedy seems more suited to amateur theatricals than to our workaday stage.

"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS."
REVIVED AT THE LYCEUM

Far and away the most moving and full-blooded melodrama we have had on our stage for many a year—indeed, since the days of "The Silver King"—is that piece of M. Decourcelle's which, as adapted so admirably by Messrs. Sims and Shirley, we know under its English title of "Two Little Vagabonds." Playgoers have special reasons for remembering gratefully its first-night production at the Princess's thirteen years ago, for not only did that evening introduce to them a drama with a singularly pathetic story, it also provided them with a rare treat in the way of acting. If we recall so well to-day the sufferings

of little "Wally," the consumptive lad who desired to be a blacksmith, and the pluck and sturdiness of his loyal friend, young Dick, it is because these parts were played so charmingly by their respective representatives—Miss Sydney Fairbrother and Miss Grace Tyndall. Years have gone by, and a new Wally and a new Dick come before us to-day in the Lyceum revival, but the humanity of the tale still makes its way across the



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THE PREMIER RIFLEMAN OF THE YEAR: CHAIRING CORPORAL BURR, OF THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE,
THE WINNER OF THE KING'S PRIZE AT BISLEY.

Corporal Burr is a surveyor by profession, and lives at Lewisham. He has been in the final for the King's Prize six times previously, so his success is well merited.

footlights, while the performance generally is well up to the old Princess's form. Miss Beryl Mercer does not insist quite so much on the consumptive boy's cough as did her predecessor, but she is very affecting in the scene of Wally's death. Miss Eva Lumley makes a breezy Dick, and is very amusing in the passage in which the lad squares his shoulders against the bully Mullins.

special interest attaching to forbidden things, has been given nine times. Following in order of popular favour, we find "Madama Butterfly," "Traviata," "Rigoletto," "Aida," "La Bohème," and "Il Barbiere." Many people thought that the absence of Mme. Melba and Signor Caruso would reduce grand opera to insignificance, but these fears have proved quite unfounded.

MUSIC.

THE musical season may be said to come to an end to-night (July 31), when Covent Garden will close its doors after no fewer than eighty-six performances. As a rule, the number varies between seventy-eight and eighty-two. If the whole promise of the prospectus has not been fulfilled, either in the matter of new productions or revivals, it must be admitted that the interest in grand opera has been stimulated by the first performance in this country of several works that have earned a Continental reputation and seem likely to become popular in our midst. Of these one only, "Pelléas and Mélisande," has proved a complete financial failure. It has delighted those who are in touch with modern musical thought, but proved quite uninteresting to those who like the cloying sweetness of old Italian opera. So completely did M. Debussy's opera fail to attract that only three of the four performances arranged for were given. On the other hand, M. Charpentier's popular work "Louise," which is intensely modern in style, has been received with enthusiasm, and Baron d'Erlanger's "Tess" has been given three times. Laparra's opera, "La Habañera," could not be presented, and among the operas that were to have been revived and have not been heard is Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette." With Mme. Kousnietzoff to appear as Juliette, M. Dalmorés as Roméo, and M. Gilibert as Capulet, this revival would have been delightful, and if some of the five performances of "Faust" had been omitted to make room for Gounod's other opera, there would have been small reason for complaint.

Nothing has been more striking than the success of "Samson et Dalila." This old-fashioned opera, so long denied to the British public that it has acquired the

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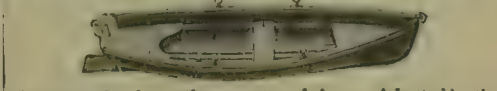
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MR. HENRY MERCER ADDEY, of Westwood, Wilmslow, Chester, and Rochester Terrace, Buxton, is now proved, the value of the estate amounting to £124,666. The testator gives £1000 each and household furniture, etc., to his wife and daughters, Mary Kelsey Addey and Margaret Jane Davenport Addey; and one third of the residue to Mrs. Addey for life and then as she may appoint, and one third in trust for each of his daughters.

The will (dated Sept. 26, 1908) of SIR JOHN CHARLES READY COLOMB, P.C., K.C.M.G., of 75, Belgrave Road, S.W., and Dromquinna, Kenmare, Kerry, who died on May 27, has been proved by his son Rupert Palmer Colomb, the value of the estate being £72,006. The testator gives £2500 to the trustees of the marriage settlement of his daughter Mrs. Gwendaline Rose Emily Mordaunt; £50 each to grandchildren; legacies to servants; and the residue to his son.

The will and ten codicils of the REV. SIR LEWIS HENRY PALMER, BART., of Carlton, Northants, and of Tunbridge Wells, who died on April 28, has been

Maunsell; £1000 to Frank Walter Sprott; £1000 and an annuity of £150 to Walter Marsack; £500 to Mary Thompson; £400 to the Tunbridge Wells General Hospital; and the residue, as to one moiety, in trust, for each of his nieces Mary de Capell Brooke and Caroline Julia Birch.

The following important wills have now been proved—
Mr. Arthur Shepherd, D.L., J.P., Shaw End, near Kendal. £77,323
Mr. George Ellis, Savile Town, Dewsbury £54,063
Mr. Nathan Solomon Joseph, 18, Dorchester Terrace, Hyde Park £52,848
Mr. Charles Henry Lowe, Rowde Hall, Rowde, Wilts £50,985
Mr. William Thomas Hustler, Acklam Hall, York, and Stadnor Park, Devon £48,936
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opportunities for golfing, yachting, and angling. Among the many holiday facilities which are offered by this company, the following may be mentioned. For the convenience of persons detained at business until late on Saturday, special midnight trains will leave Liverpool Street at 12 night to Bishop's Stortford and Cambridge, and at 12.25 night for Norwich, Yarmouth, and Lowestoft, via Ipswich, calling at the principal intermediate stations. The supper train will leave Liverpool Street at 12.3 night for

Colchester and Clacton-on-Sea, as usual. On Tuesday, Aug. 3, additional expresses will be run from the coast resorts and principal inland towns for the convenience of visitors requiring to return to London

on that day. Excursions will be run on Sunday, Aug. 1, from Liverpool Street to Hertford, Cambridge, Colchester, Clacton, Walton, and Harwich; also from Liverpool Street and Fenchurch Street to Southend and



HOISTING THE CHINESE FLAG AT YULIN BAY, SOUTHERN CHINA, BY THE NAVAL PARTY WHO WERE PROSPECTING FOR A NEW NAVAL BASE.

Commodore Lin, who was in command of the party and hoisted the flag, is the fourth figure from the left.

Burnham-on-Crouch. On Bank Holiday an extensive programme of cheap trips has been arranged. The outstanding feature is the repetition of last year's half-day excursion to Clacton-on-Sea, which will afford an opportunity of spending six hours by the sea for 3s. Other excursions include Southend-on-Sea, Burnham-on-Crouch, Walton-on-Naze, Harwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Hertford, Cambridge, Ely, Epping Forest, Broxbourne, Rye House, etc.

The directors of John Oakey and Sons, Limited, have declared an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares, for the half-year ending June 30 last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable on Sept. 1.



THE RE-AWAKENING OF CHINA'S INTEREST IN HER NAVY.

China, stimulated by the Western education now being given to the younger generation in her colleges, and by the activity of her Japanese neighbours, is beginning to put her house in order. The latest manifestation of the new era is the awakening to the need of a new naval base in Southern China. Yulin Bay has been decided upon as the most strategically suitable spot.

proved by the Rev. Cecil Henry Maunsell and Frank Walter Sprott, the value of the estate being £106,913. The testator gives £3000 to his brother Francis; £3000 to Edward Geoffrey Palmer; £6000 to his nephew Cecil

“Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned.”

This might well have been the text around which A. Conan Doyle elected to write his newest story. As a story of love, hate, and coldly planned revenge, this latest product of Conan Doyle's pen is unrivalled. The theme of a scorned woman's hate is as old as woman herself, but this fine story deals with the old theme in a delightfully novel manner.

‘The Lord of Falconbridge.’

BY

A. CONAN DOYLE.

“She passed swiftly through the plantation by a tortuous path, then over a stile, and past another wood, loud with the deep chuckling of pheasants. At the farther side was a fine rolling park, studded with oak trees, and stretching away to a splendid Elizabethan mansion, with balustraded terraces athwart its front. Across the park, and making for the wood, a solitary figure was walking.

“The lady gripped the prize-fighter by the wrist.

“‘That's your man,’ said she.”

Who was the man? Why did this lady trouble to point him out to a prize-fighter? What happened? What was her plan of revenge? Did it succeed or fail? All these questions are answered, and answered moreover in a most exciting manner, in the story. On no account should you miss this great story describing in vivid language a fight to a finish, a fight which sets the reader tingling with anxious anticipation of the finish.

The August Issue of the

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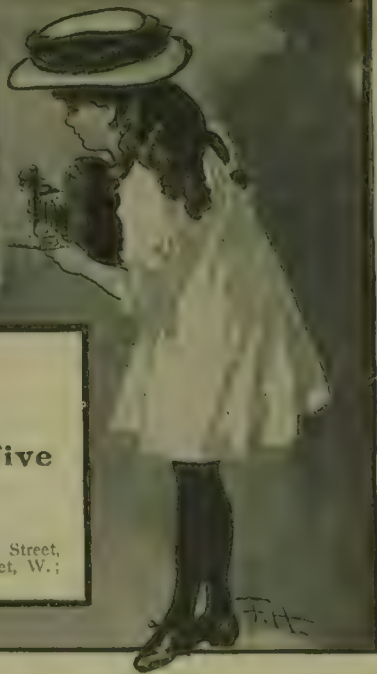
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

It is expected that the consecration of the Arch-bishop-Elect of Sydney will take place in St. Paul's Cathedral on St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24. The Bishop of Singapore and other prelates will probably be consecrated at the same time.

The Bishop of Winchester, speaking in Selwyn College Chapel, Cambridge, to a gathering of clergy, earnestly urged the importance of study. He remarked that though all could not be men of learning, all could be men of reading, and the clergy must keep alive their sympathy with modern thought if they wished to serve their generation. Dr. Ryle added that the chief lesson taught by the Pan-Anglican Congress was the paramount need of study in facing the questions, practical as well as theoretical, of modern life.

Dr. A. Madeley Richardson, formerly organist of Southwark Cathedral, has been appointed organist and master of the choristers of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, in the diocese of Maryland, U.S.A. Dr. Richardson is well known, both in this country and in America, as the author of several important books on choir-training, on organ accompaniment, and on the structure of the Psalms. The Vicar of St. Paul's is the Rev. Dr. A. B. Kinsolving, who, during his visit to England last year, was deeply impressed with the remarkable beauty of the musical services at St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Guests at the Bishop of London's summer parties have been much interested in the portrait of Dr. Ingram by Sir Hubert Von Herkomer, which is now in position at Fulham Palace. Although many London church people saw the portrait when it was unveiled at the Mansion House, the light was not particularly good on that day, and the picture requires sunshine to bring out the shading of the violet robes.

The many American visitors who flock to Westminster Abbey during July must have learned with surprise from Canon Beeching that the Abbey is £15,000 in debt, and likely to remain so for a long time to come. The sixth canonry has been suspended in order to pay off this debt, which has been contracted by reason of the decayed state of the outer walls, owing to the smoke of London.

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CHESS.

JOSE BORRELL (Barcelona).—"Chess Openings: Ancient and Modern," revised edition, published at 15, Elmwood Lane, Leeds.

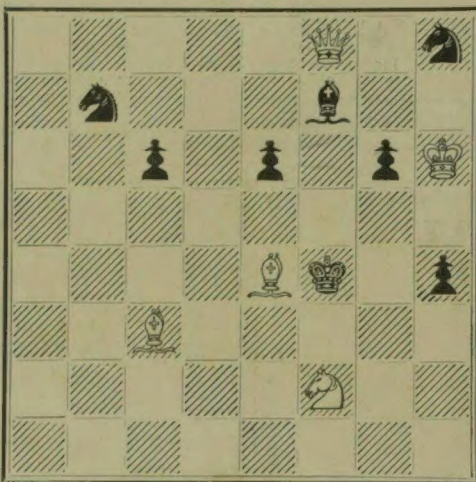
GOPAL CHOSAD (Bengal).—Problem to hand. It shall receive early attention.

E J WINTER-WOOD.—Very acceptable.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3395 received from C A M (Penang) J H (Trinidad); of No. 3397 from Charles Willing (Philadelphia), J W Roswell (Streetsville), R H Couper (Malbane, U.S.A.), and J H; of No. 3398 from J W Roswell, C Field junior (Athol, Mass.), Charles Willing, Henry A Seller (Denver), and J Bingley (New York); of No. 3399 from J B Camara (Madeira), L Harris-Liston, M D. (Durham), F R Pickering, F Smee and L Schlu (Vienna); of No. 3400 from F Smee, F R Pickering (Forest Hill), T Roberts (Hackney), J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), J S Wesley (Exeter), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), G W Moir, R C Widdicombe (Saltash), F S (Edinburgh), G W Threder (Northampton), and F Clark.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3401 received from Hereward, E J Winter-Wood, G W Threder, I Isaacson (Liverpool), I Coad (Vauxhall), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), R M Theobalds, F R Pickering, Theobald Roberts (Blackpool), Charles Burnett, T Roberts (Hackney), J D Tucker (Ilkley), Sorrento, M Folwell, T Turner (Brixton), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), E Wallis (Scarborough), J Steede, L L D. (Penzance), R C Widdicombe, Albert Wolff (Putney), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), R Worters (Canterbury), C Lewthwaite (Grimsby), J F G Pietersen, and F Smart.

PROBLEM No. 3403.—By J. PALUZIE (Barcelona).
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3340.—By H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.

WHITE.

1. Kt takes P
2. Q to R sq
3. Q mates

BLACK.

K to Q 6th
Any move

If Black play 1. K takes Kt, 2. Q takes B P; and if 1. K to Kt 4th, then 2. Q to R sq. etc.

"Sesdek Sakproblemoj," by J Paluzie (Barcelona, Fioj de Paluzie, Eldonistoj).—The composer of this collection has contributed for many years past to most of the principal columns and periodicals of Europe, and here presents a selection of his work with copious explanatory and analytical notes. One interesting feature that should secure it a measure of support is that its country of origin is not over-represented in the literature of chess. Another novelty is that, so far as we know, it is the first chess book published in the "Esperanto" tongue. The necessity of this we fail to appreciate. Chess in itself is already a language sufficiently understood all the world over, and what cannot be said in its phraseology is superfluous. So far as the problems are concerned, we have little to add. They are as worthy of a collective existence as any of the multitude that in similar form strive to prolong their existence beyond the brief flutter of their wings in the weekly Press. But when we have said that we have said all. Modern composition has become painfully formal and self-conscious; it is drugged with conventionalism, and its pedantry takes the form of a ridiculous "preciousness." One collection of problems is the replica of another, and with a very few notable exceptions the charm of individual style has disappeared from the problem of to-day.

We have received from Mr. Alain C. White his latest booklet—if another is not already on the way—entitled "Memories of My Chess-Board." Using some fifty of his own compositions as a peg on which to hang some happy recollection, he pleasantly discourses of persons, places, and problems that no experience but one of his own cosmopolitan range could possibly embrace. We can only wonder at the enthusiasm that carries him along, and envy the power that does so many things so well.

Among the companies that have done most for pleasure-seeking passengers is the Great Western, aptly called "The Holiday Line." Their excursions, especially at holiday times, are universally admired. At August Bank Holiday, for instance, a large and varied programme is offered. Cheap fares are in operation by expresses to Somerset, sunny Devon, the Cornish Riviera, North and South Wales, the Midlands, Ireland, beautiful Brittany, etc., most of the trains being formed with corridor carriages. The Company issue a special programme of excursions for this holiday, which supplements the summer season list for the time being, and can be obtained free of charge at any of the stations and offices. A most useful guide is also published, entitled "Holiday Haunts"—600 pages—giving particulars of accommodation available for visitors and containing numerous interesting illustrations. This can be obtained from the Company's stations and offices for threepence, or post free sixpence from Mr. J. Morris, Superintendent of the Line, Paddington Station, W.



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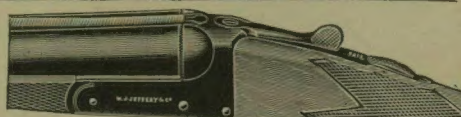
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THE NATIONAL PAGEANT OF WALES, AT CARDIFF.



1. THE OPENING SCENE—THE MARCHIONESS OF BUTE AS DAME WALES.

2. THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF GLAMORGAN AS CHIEF OF THE RUFFIANS.

3. THE SACKING OF CARDIFF CASTLE (BY WELSH FOOTBALLERS REPRESENTING IVOR BACH AND THE CLANSMEN).

4. THE MARCHIONESS OF BUTE AS DAME WALES.

5. THE CROWNING OF KING ARTHUR.

The whole of the romantic history of Wales has been drawn upon for picturesque episodes and spectacles in the great Welsh National Pageant at Cardiff. The chief scenes are laid at Cardiff itself, at Agincourt, and at Ludlow. We see the crowning of King Arthur, and the crowning on the battlefield of Bosworth of Henry Tudor, we see King Henry at the field of Agincourt, and, according to the programme, "the Chief Constable of Glamorgan as Chief of the Ruffians!"

YORK, FROM THE DAYS IN WHICH THE PSALMS OF DAVID WERE WRITTEN UNTIL ITS SURRENDER IN 1644.

THE LIVING HISTORY OF YORK: SCENES AND FIGURES IN THE GREAT PAGEANT.



1. YORK IN THE DAYS IN WHICH THE PSALMS OF DAVID WERE WRITTEN: A FAMILY OF GIANTS.
2. MR. H. H. RILEY SMITH AS JAMES I.
3. LORD AND LADY GARNOCK AS RICHARD III AND QUEEN ANNE.
4. MISS RILEY SMITH AS QUEEN ANNE, CONSORT OF JAMES I.

5. ACCLAIMED EMPEROR BY THE BRITISH SOLDIERS IN THE SUPPOSED CITY OF HIS BIRTH: CONSTANTINE THE GREAT AT EBURACUM.
6. ON THE OCCASION ON WHICH HE CREATED THE FIRST LORD MAYOR OF YORK: RICHARD II. IN THE FAMOUS CITY.

7. THE YORKS OF THE WORLD: NEW YORK AND HER SISTER YORKS PAYING HOMAGE TO YORK.
8. ROMAN MAIDENS DANCING.
9. HERALDS DECLARING THE PAGEANT OPENED.
10. A GREAT ROMAN WHO PASSED THROUGH YORK: THE EMPEROR HADRIAN.

11. THE FIRST KING OF ENGLAND OF THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER: HENRY IV.
12. EDWARD II. AND QUEEN ISABELLA, WITH LADIES OF THE COURT.
13. QUEEN CATHERINE PLEADING WITH HENRY VIII. ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF YORK.

14. MISS MILNER AS QUEEN ETHELBURGA, COLONEL MILNER AS KING EDWARD, THE REV. D. MCCREADY AS THE HIGH PRIEST OF WODIN, LADIES-IN-WAITING AND MAIDS-OF-HONOUR.
15. QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA ARRIVING AT YORK FROM BRIDLINGTON.

The York Pageant began on Monday last, and is to finish to-day (the 31st). It was designed to illustrate the history of the city from the days in which King David, in Palestine, was writing his psalms until its surrender, with all the honours of war, in 1644. It may be noted, perhaps, that York in its earliest days was known as *Caer Eborac*, and became, in turn, *Eboracum*, *Eborwice*, *Iorwice*, and then *York*. The pageant had perfect setting, for it took place in the grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, with the ruined nave of St. Mary's Abbey as "scenery."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LANE SMITH AND DURNHAM, HULFORDS, AND OTHERS.

"WE HAVE MET TO CELEBRATE THE HEROES OF A BYGONE TIME."
THE NATIONAL PAGEANT OF WALES, AT CARDIFF.



1. KING HENRY AND FLUELLEN ON THE FIELD OF AGINCOURT.

2. HENRY TUDOR CROWNED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF BOSWORTH.

3. THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHORUS IN THE WELSH NATIONAL DRESS.

4. ROBERT CONSUL, PRINCE OF GLAMORGAN AND MORGAN,
RECEIVING THE THREE GREAT SCHOLARS.

5. LADY ST. DAVIDS (UNDERSTUDY TO LADY LLANGATTOCK) AS THE WIFE OF OWEN GLYNDWR,
PRINCE OF WALES.

The good people of Wales have foregathered in the historic environment of Cardiff to celebrate "the mighty heroes of a bygone time," and they are particularly anxious to impress upon all beholders that this is a national, not a local, pageant; not a Pageant of Cardiff, but a Pageant of Wales. The performances began last Monday, and they last until Saturday, August 7, so that all Wales, and many thousand alien holiday-makers will have an opportunity of witnessing the historical display.